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REPORT

UPON THE

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES, 1872.

—BY—

CAPTAIN A. H. HOSKINS, R. N.,

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE."

—AND—

COMMANDER CHARLES G. F. KNOWLES, R. N.,

H. M. S. "LAPWING."

WITH CERTAIN

TABULAR STATEMENTS,

—BY—

COMMANDER KNOWLES.

ST. JOHN'S, N.E.:

PRINTED AT THE "COURIER" OFFICE.

1872.





Report on the Newfoundland and Labrador Fisheries, 1872.

CROC HARBOUR, July 3rd to 8th—Anchor Bearings, Cemetery Point S. 80° W., S. E. point of entrance S. 7° W., in 14 fathoms.

N. B.—All bearings are Magnetic.

I left St. John's on the morning of the 1st of July, and on my arrival at this place on the 3rd, I found the "Diamant," Lieutenant Commander Carrey, at anchor; he told me that the "Kersaint," with Captain de Boissoudy, Commanding the French squadron in Newfoundland, was due on the 3rd, but that on account of some delay, he did not expect her to arrive until the 14th or 15th. They have stated times for calling at the different stations on the French shore with letters, &c., but do not appear to be very punctual. M. Carrey in conversation, appeared to think that the French have an "exclusive" right to the sea fishery on this shore, as well as to that in the Salmon rivers, and that they intend if possible to enforce it in future.

The French vessels arrived out this year on the 25th of May, and the fish struck in on the 1st of June, which is considered early. A few additional French fishing vessels have arrived on the coast this season.

The winter and spring have been very severe along this coast, with heavy gales from West to W. N. W., a heavy sea and a good deal of field ice; there are, however, good signs of fish on the ground,



and they are reported abundant in Hare Bay. The catch of seal, owing to the bad weather above mentioned, had been very poor.

CANADA BAY, July 8th.—Visited Canada Harbour and Inglee Cove; at the latter place they report a severe winter and a heavy fall of snow. This settlement is increasing, and from its sheltered position and good soil, is better adapted for cultivation than any I have yet seen.

COUCHE HARBOUR, July 9th.—I walked over to this harbor and visited Mr. Casey who is the principal inhabitant. He informed me that several English people were settling down on the shores of White Bay. The people of Couche seem to be getting on very well, and are not much interfered with by the French, a large amount of Salmon has been caught this season, but it is difficult to get at the truth respecting their catch.

CAPE ROUGE HARBOUR, July 9th.—S. W. Arm of Rouge Harbour, Ex. of N. E. Arm, N. 61° E. North Rock open of East End of Harbour, S. 71° E., in 9 fathoms.

This is the most important fishing station that the French possess on the N. E. Shore of Newfoundland; they have 9 rooms with a vessel attached to each; the vessels are anchored in the North Arm. The French say that they expect a good voyage this year. On the South shore near the single French room are placed two Beacons, to denote the position of the shoal or rock in the middle of the harbour.

CREMAILLIERE HARBOUR, July 10th.—Anchor Point S. 5° E., Cape Haut et Bas S. 33° W., in 12 fathoms.

In Cremaillere Harbour there is only one English family; the French rooms have been abandoned for some years. The French fishing Captain in St. Anthony's Harbour complained that some of the English residents on the North side of the Bay had taken up his "haronelle" or bultow, in September last, but I could not prove that they had done so. The Cod-fishery at Griguets had not been good

up to this date; they caught hardly any seal in the winter and spring, this settlement, and that at St. Lunaire Bay are sheltered and well adapted for cultivation.

QUIRPON HARBOUR, July 11th.—Centre of Vincent Island, S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., East entrance of Harbour, N. E., in 7 fathoms.

Frederick Pynn, the principal English resident, informed me that the scarcity of salt was much felt on the coast this season, on account of the trading schooners not having called for the seal, the catch of which, during the recent spring had been much below the average. It was a better year for fish than the last, at all events at this settlement. I visited Noddy Bay or "Baie des Mauves"; the French were doing much better than last year, one of the fishing Captains had several good vegetable gardens; there appeared to be more soil and better shelter, and probably more attention paid to them, than elsewhere.

COOK'S HARBOUR, PISTOLET BAY, July 12th.—Harbour Shoal, S. E., Cable in 7 fathoms.

The catch at this place and in the vicinity of Cape Onion has already doubled that of former years, but the want of salt prevents the people from catching more; the harbor during our stay was alive with fish. We obtained good anchorage in 7 fathoms inside schooner Island and the small islet, but I should not recommend a larger vessel to attempt it.

ST. BARBES BAY, July 13th to 16th.—Beacon S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., Harbour Shoal, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., in 8 fathoms.

On passing Cape Norman I observed that the Ice-bergs in the Straits were much more numerous than they were at this time last year, and I counted no less than 45, but they were mostly on the Labrador side. I anchored off Savage Cove on account of fog on my way to St. Barbes Bay; the French had been very successful in this neighbourhood. The Reverend Mr. Dobie had just returned from the Labrador

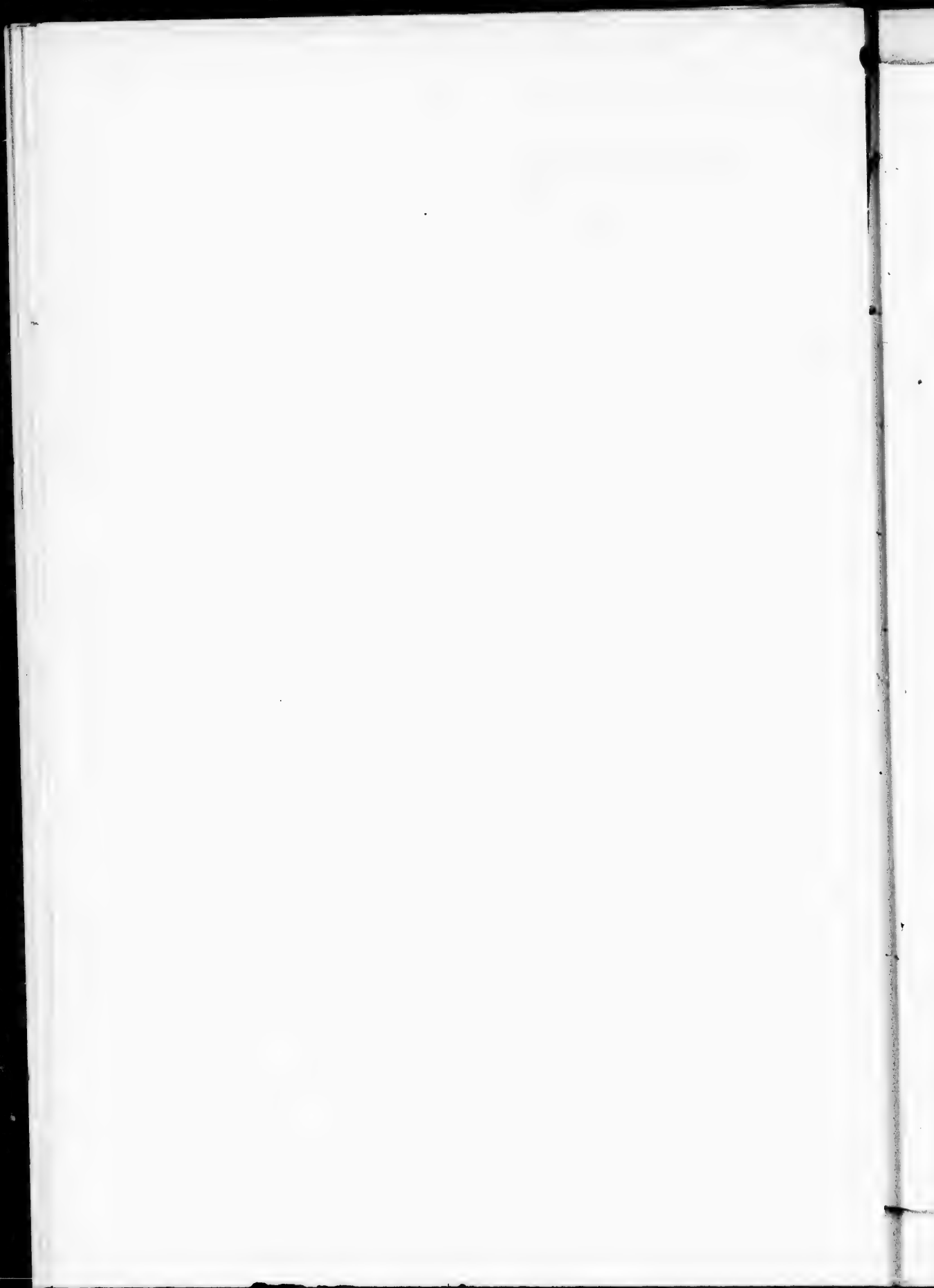
to his station at Flower Cove; he had been very ill in the spring, from exposure while travelling on a "comatik," but had now recovered. I found on my arrival in St. Barbes Bay that the French Commander had stopped Thomas Genge from fishing the Salmon brook, and had taken up his net; this matter, however, I arranged temporarily with the French officer.

I found that Genge had been again stretching his nets quite across the river, notwithstanding my warning of last summer; he had also barred the Eastern brook about 3 miles up, with a large weir, the water in which was 5 feet deep; this was destroyed, together with some smaller ones, and I therefore confiscated one of his nets. The French had prevented Genge from building a Salmon house on the point near the river, and I was informed that they intend to establish two fishing rooms in the Bay this year. Bultow fishing prevails to a great extent on this part of the coast, and the French obtain bait in large quantities from L'ance Loup and Black Bay. The fishery this year began at Port aux Choix on the 1st of May, the first French vessel the "Normandie" arrived on that day and commenced fishing at once.

I hear that the Americans frequently send "expedition" vessels to the Labrador for scientific research; one of them was at Bonne Esperance the other day. I settled a dispute between two seal fishers on Current Island, named Drudge and Combs. Drudge had taken up, and taken temporary possession of two nets which Combs had placed before Drudge's frame, to the detriment of his fishing. I therefore ordered the nets to be restored to the owner; but advised him (Combs) not to interfere vexatiously with his neighbour's fishing in future. Lieutenant Wickham visited the St. Genevieve River, its mouth is very shallow and the bottom sandy with large stones—it is fished by William Combs this year.

BLANC SABLON, July 17th to 20th.—North Point of Wood Island, S. 79° W., Jersey Flag-staff, N. 48° E., in 7 fathoms.

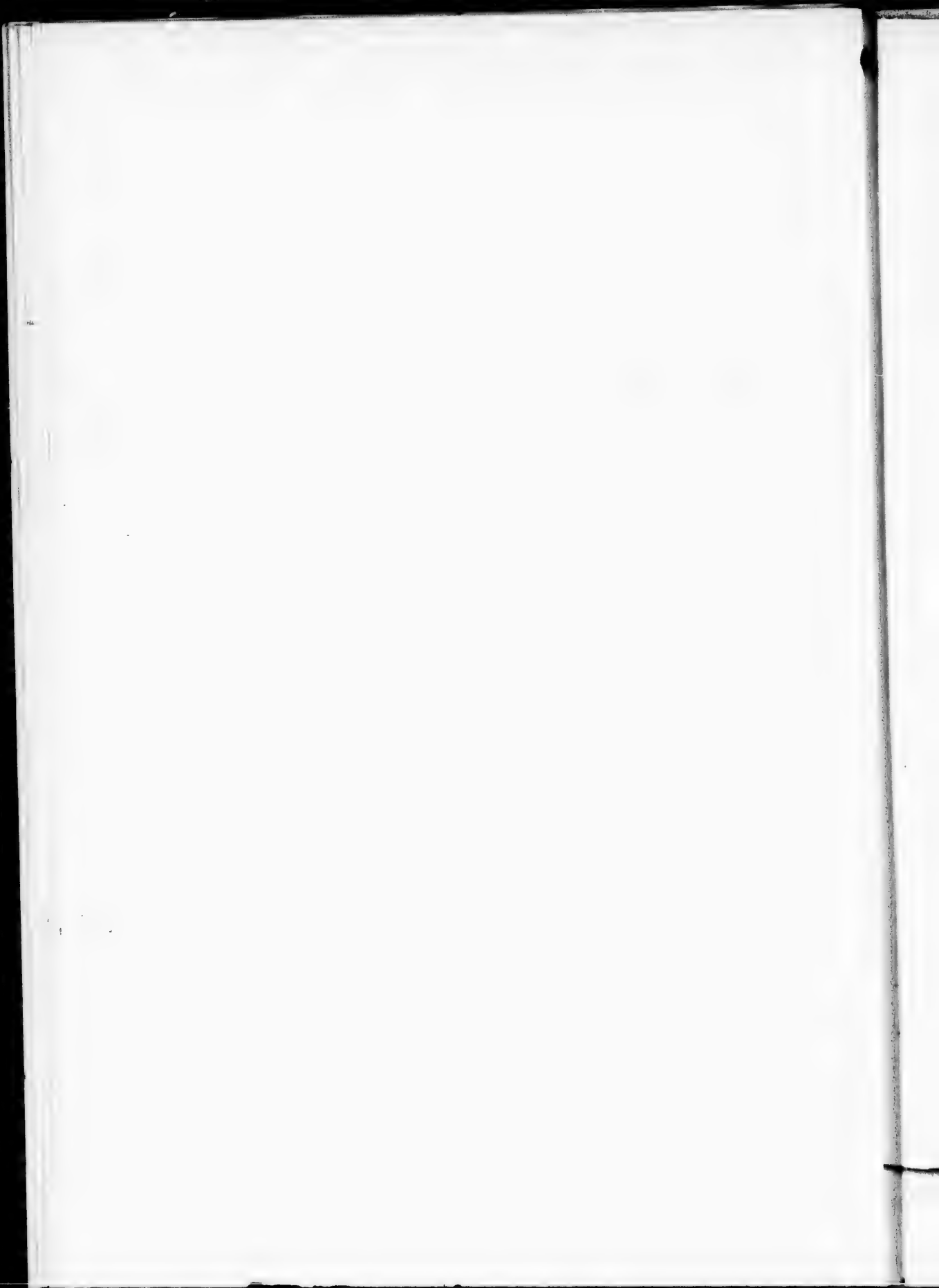
Crossed over from St. Barbes on the 17th, detached boats to visit Bradore and the neighbouring Islands, and anchored in Blanc



Sablon Bay. The Jersey firm of LeBoutellier Brothers have established a new room on Green Island since my visit last year, which is working very well. I was informed that the Cod-fishery in this place had improved considerably during the last three years; previously to that, it had been failing; the herring fishery during the same interval had not been so good. The want of a Church and School is much felt, especially during the summer; it is a pity that a Church had not been erected here, instead of at Forteau, where a School-house would have answered the purpose, especially if situated on the Jersey side. A number of fishing schooners, and larger vessels belonging to the Jersey and other establishments were at anchor in the Bay at Bradore, and the neighbouring Islands, whose aggregate catch was about 40,000 quintals; some of the schooners had two Cod-seines each, and the smaller ones one. The Trout fishing in this river is excellent, and is only second to that of Forteau; the great advantage being its proximity to the ship. The principal Salmon river to the Westward is in Salmon Bay, it is called St. Pauls river, and is fished by a Canadian named Louis Chevalier; very few salmon have been caught in Bradore river lately, although it was considered by Lieutenant Hughes of the "Niobe" as an excellent fishing river, both for salmon and trout. I was asked while in this place what was the proper boundary line between Canada and Labrador, and whether any fishery laws existed, so that the rights of fishermen could be ascertained.

FORTUNE BAY, July 21st to 23rd.—Church, N. E. by E. Lighthouse, S. 34° E., in 10 fathoms.

The opinion here is that this years "voyage" is likely to be much better than that of last year, very few salmon had been taken from the river; the country abounds in game, but very little trapping had been done lately. Sub-Lieutenant Warren visited L'anse Loup and I visited L'anse Amour during our stay. Mr. Frederick Davis, the resident at the latter place, had heard that some persons from Newfoundland intended to come and settle on his ground, but I told him that on my return to St. John's I would see what the law was on the subject,



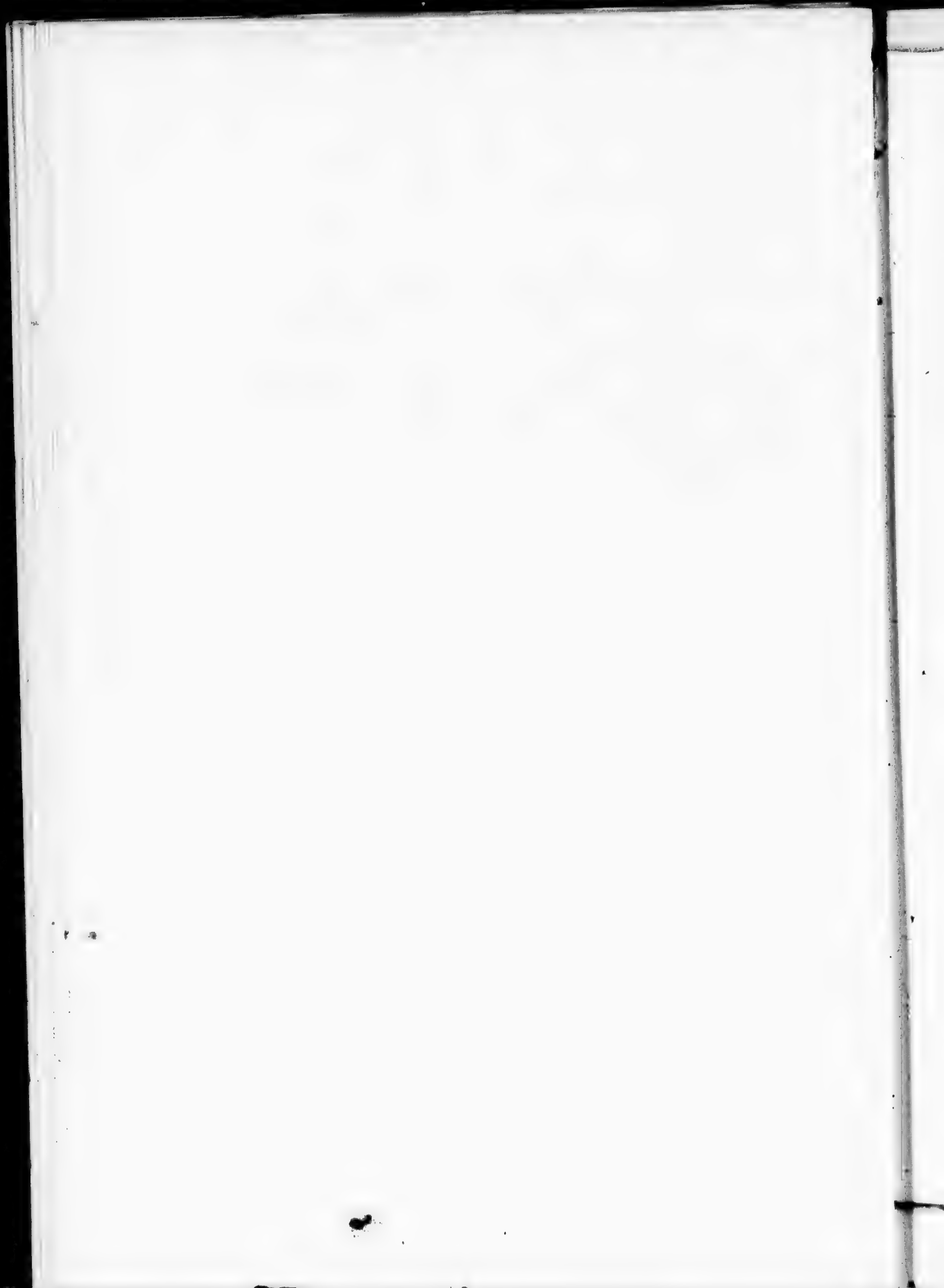
as his father had owned and resided on the property for 70 years previously.

BLACK BAY, AND EASTERN AND WESTERN ST. MODESTE, July 24th to 26th.—Anchor Bearings in French Cove, Ex. of Ship Head, S. S. W. East of St. Modeste Island, E. S. E., in 5 fathoms.

Lieutenant Wickham ascended the Pinware river for some distance, but found no obstruction in the shape of weirs or sett nets.—Thomas Elworthy, the fisherman, quoted his catch at 40 barrels, but I have reason to believe that he and all the salmon fishers in the rivers on the coast, greatly underrate their "net" proceeds. There is much complaining in this place about the French hauling bait; they come over from the other side in chaloupes of 20 tons and bateaux of 8 tons and return with hundreds of tons of bait to the French Shore, with which they strew the ground in the vicinity of their trawls or bultows; this is said to attract the fish off this coast to their own shore. There are two families in this neighbourhood who assist the French to haul bait, but the others are not strong enough to prevent them from doing so, and I think the Inspector of Fisheries should make it a part of his duty to watch and stop this proceeding in L'anse Loup and Black Bay, if it can be proved to be detrimental to the fishery. Some of the masters of the fishing schooners say that they are thinking of getting up a petition to the Government to stop cod seining, but as I have remarked above, they all carry these seines themselves.

RED BAY, July 27th to 31st.—West Point of Saddle Island, S. 68° W. N. E. Point of do S. E. by E., in 12 fathoms.

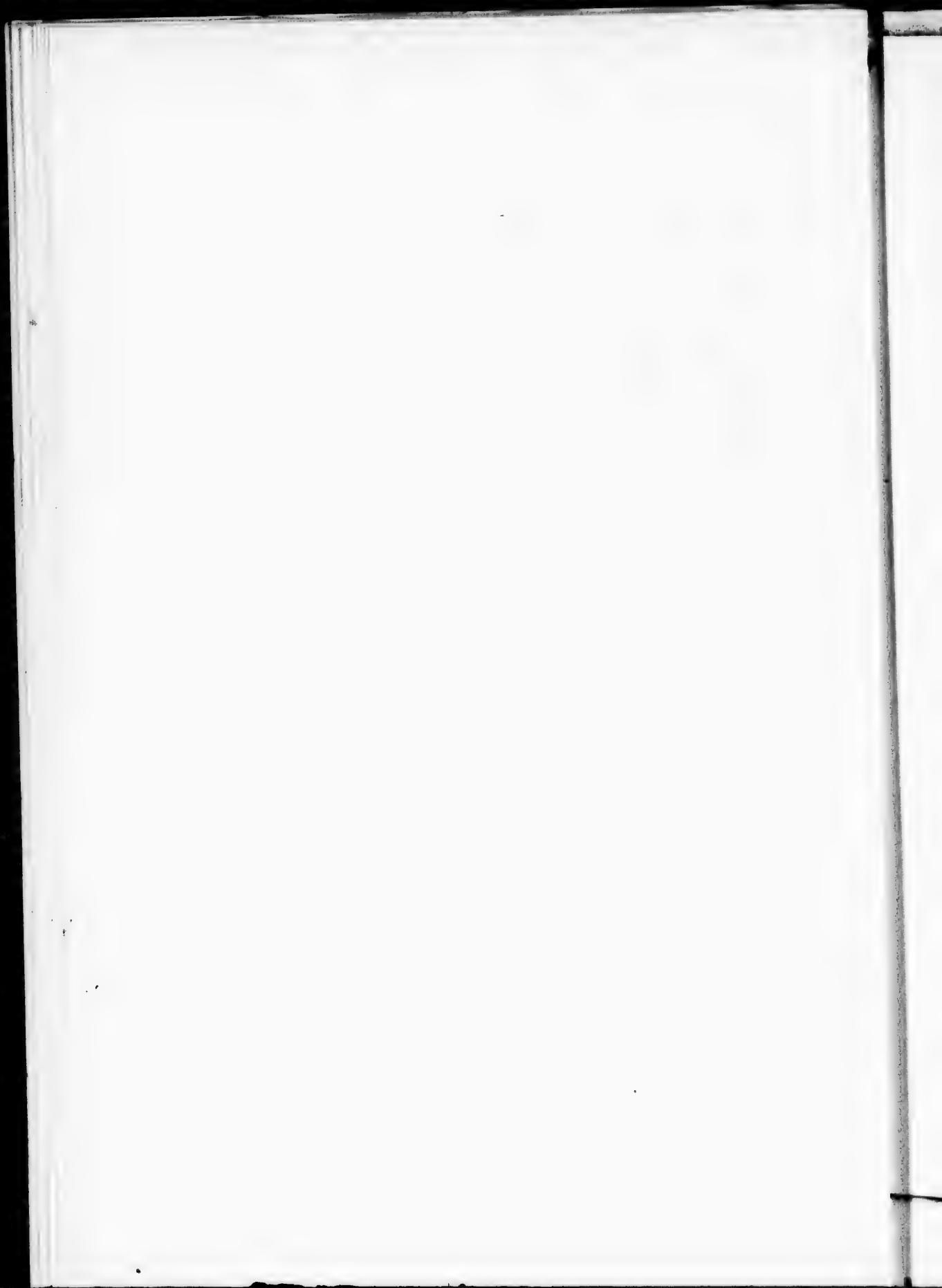
The inhabitants of this harbour are rather a large community; they have a church and chapel, and are very orderly and respectable. They remove to winter houses at the head of the bay in the fall of the year; this is also the custom in some other places. There are said to be about 1500 settlers on the shore between Red Bay and Cape Harrison, and about 500 more between this and Blanc Sablon. It is estimated that during the fishing season, there is, on the Labrador, a fluctuating population of no less than 30,000 persons, a large propor-



tion of whom are said to be women and children, who are employed on board the fishing craft to split and prepare for salting, and otherwise assist in "making" the fish. I met Mr. Canning the sub-Collector of Customs; he said that Judge Pinsent and Mr. Knight the Collector were then at Rigoulette, or some other place in that neighbourhood, in the "William Stairs," revenue vessel, Mr. Canning visits the coast from Red Bay to Blanc Sablon in an open whale-boat, he experiences no difficulty in collecting the revenue. There is a rumour on this coast that the French are again trying to get leave to fish on the Labrador. I mention this as one of the various "canards" that are winging their way along the coast.

CHATEAU BAY, August 1st.—West Point of Pitts Harbour, S. 27° W., East Point of do S. 45° E., in 7 fathoms.

Visited Henley Island and Chateau Harbours. There are no permanent settlers at these places, they come in June from the Bay of Islands and Conception Bay, and return thither in October when the fishing season is over. They report a better fishery here this season than during the past ten years; but that between Battle Harbor and Cape Harrison is reported as very poor. The salmon fishery is considered very good indeed as a rule, but has failed during the last two years on account of the quantity of Ice blocking up the bays and compelling the fishermen to take up their nets. The seal do not come into these harbours, so their seal fishery is "nil." St. Peters Bay, 5 miles to the Northward, has a splendid river for salmon and trout. A Merchant Company used to fish the neighbouring rivers, but have ceased to do so for a considerable time. The people here, as elsewhere, have run very short of salt, but this in itself proves the existence of a good season. I met a sad case of distress on Castle Island. Two fine boys, aged 16 and 12 respectively, sons of a man named Charles Stone, who winters at Cape Norman and does a great deal of trapping there during the season, were lost in the snow for several hours, and on recovery, they suffered from frost bites to such an extent that both of them have lost both their feet, and are now helpless cripples. I arranged to take the poor boys down to St. John's in the "Lapwing" for hospital treatment, but on landing with the Surgeon



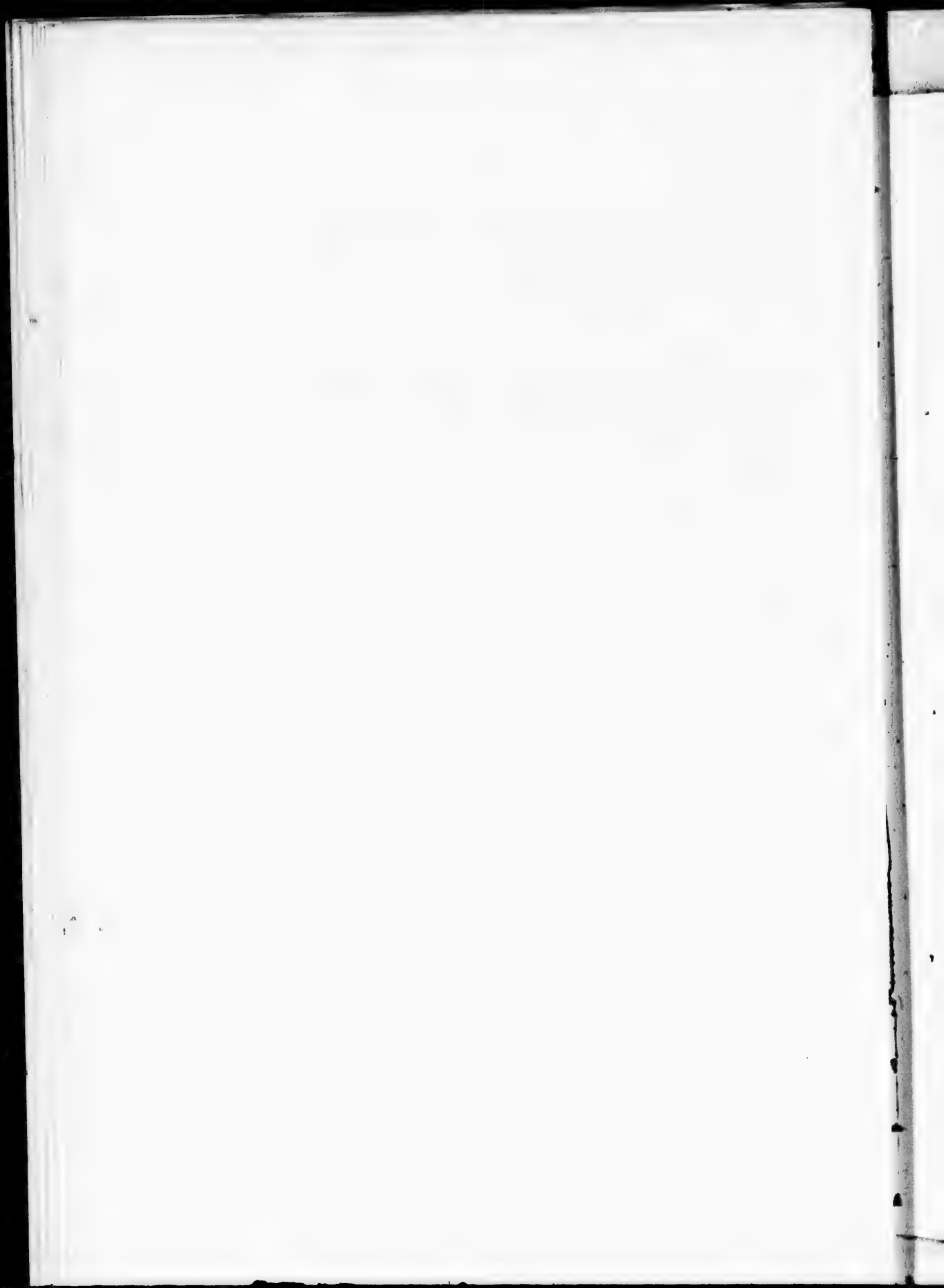
to convey them on board, the lads were unwilling to leave their home, and their parents would not decide to entrust them to our care, so I had most reluctantly to leave them to their fate. The state of one of the boys is such that he probably will not live long without medical attendance and generous diet.

ST. ANTHONY'S BAY, August 2nd.—Crossed over the Straits to St. Anthony and visited the settlement on the N. E. Shore of the bay; it is inhabited by several families named Pilgrim, descendants of Henry Pilgrim, who is still living there. There have from time to time, been several disputes between these people and the French fishing Captain Lamy, in St. Anthony Harbour, about laying down salmon nets in the bay, but possibly there are faults on both sides, and I recommended them to abstain from any act which would give the French a just cause of complaint; they were anxious to know what their "rights" were. The French have often threatened to cut their nets if they were not taken up, and last summer the Commodore seized some of them for a time, but returned them at the end of the season. The cod fishery is reported better here now than it was last year.

HARE BAY AND FICHOT ISLAND, August 3rd.—The French have for several years monopolized the salmon fishery in a brook in the Southern Arm of this bay, to which they consider they have an exclusive right. They have a salmon house, and the river is worked by five men. The catch in former years was from 300 to 400 barrels, but as they are in the habit of barring the river, the proceeds of late have not exceeded 80 barrels annually. Lieutenant Wickham visited the Fichot Islands, where the French have several important fishing establishments.

CROC HARBOUR, August 3rd to 5th.—Cemetery Point, S. 80° W., S. E. Point of entrance, S. 7° W., in 14 fathoms.

On my return here I found that the French squadron had left for St. John's to meet their Admiral. The fish had gone off the shore,



and the French were greatly disappointed with their catch, especially as in the harbours East and West of them it has been so good; they account for it by the prevalence of strong Southerly currents and Northerly winds. I saw nine bateaux come in with only 1000 fish, some of them not larger than herrings. The flakes were covered with "Bank" fish of a large size and good quality, which had recently been brought in by their vessels, one of which was to leave for Marseilles in a few days.

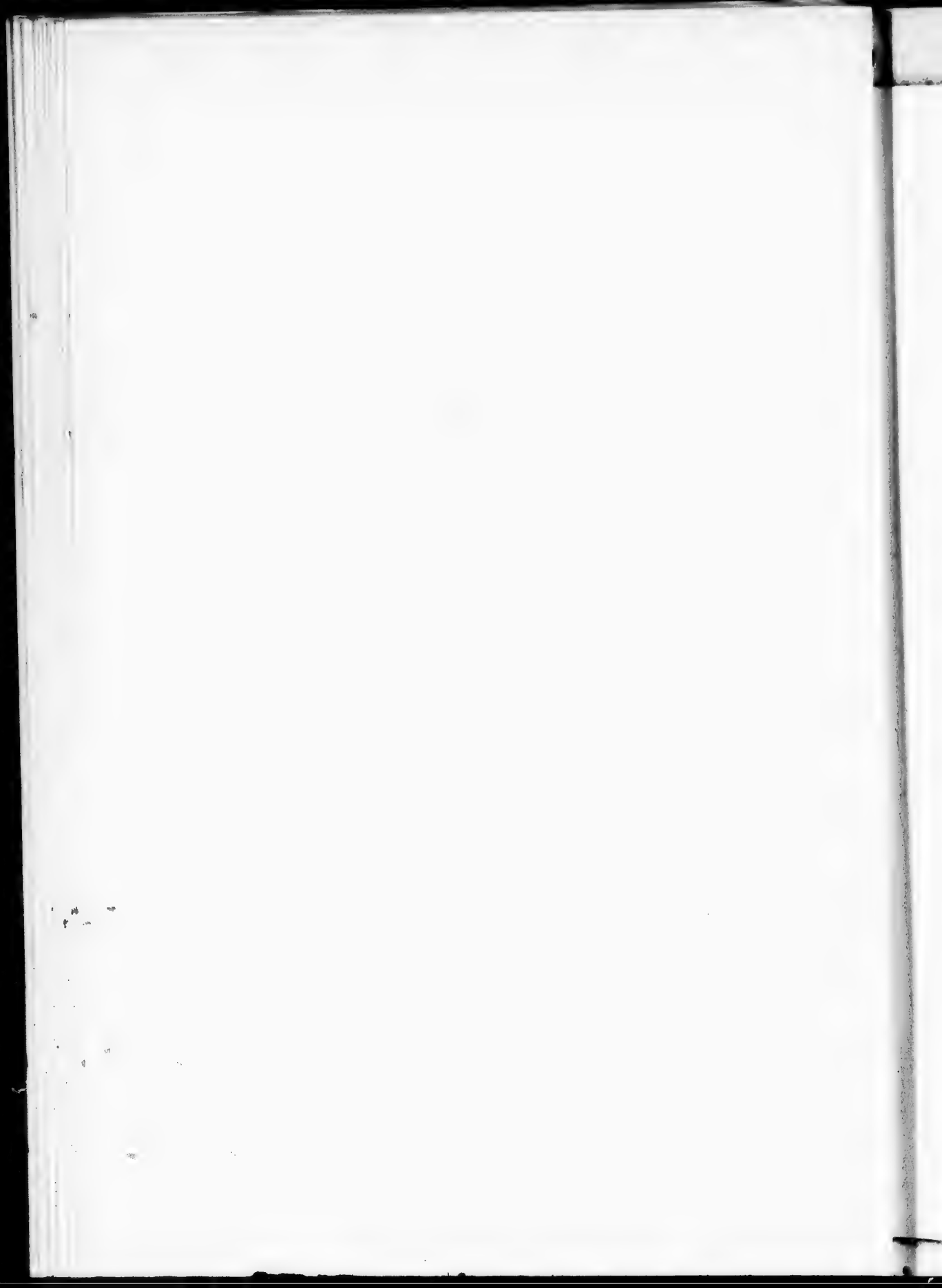
CAPE ROUGE HARBOUR, August 6th.—Stopped off the N. E. shore of this harbour on my way to Canada Bay; the French had been very successful. Anchored in Inglee Cove for the night; the people had had an indifferent catch, and expressed great anxiety about being "turned off the shore" by the French.

FLEUR DE LYS, August 7th.—Outer anchorage, Starboard Point N. 35° W., East Ex. of Land, N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., in 15 fathoms.

Visited this place to investigate a complaint made by two of the residents against the new fishing captain, who had prohibited any but the guardians of the French rooms from fishing. A special report having been already made of the result of my enquiries, it will not be necessary to allude to it further.

The French captain, M. Jules Gueret, seems anxious to improve the place as far as he is concerned; he has built a bakery, a bath, a drinking fountain, and some additional cabins for the accommodation of his men, which improvement, however creditable to himself, I cannot but think are in direct violation of the treaty; two additional French rooms are established here this year.

I left on the evening of the same day and passed the Funk Islands on the next evening. I cannot help thinking that it would be most desirable in the interests of navigation, if a light-house were erected on this dangerous rock, as a large number of vessels must necessarily pass it during the navigable seasons on their way to and from the French shore and the Northward. I arrived at St. John's at 7 P. M. on the 9th, having been absent on my cruize 40 days.



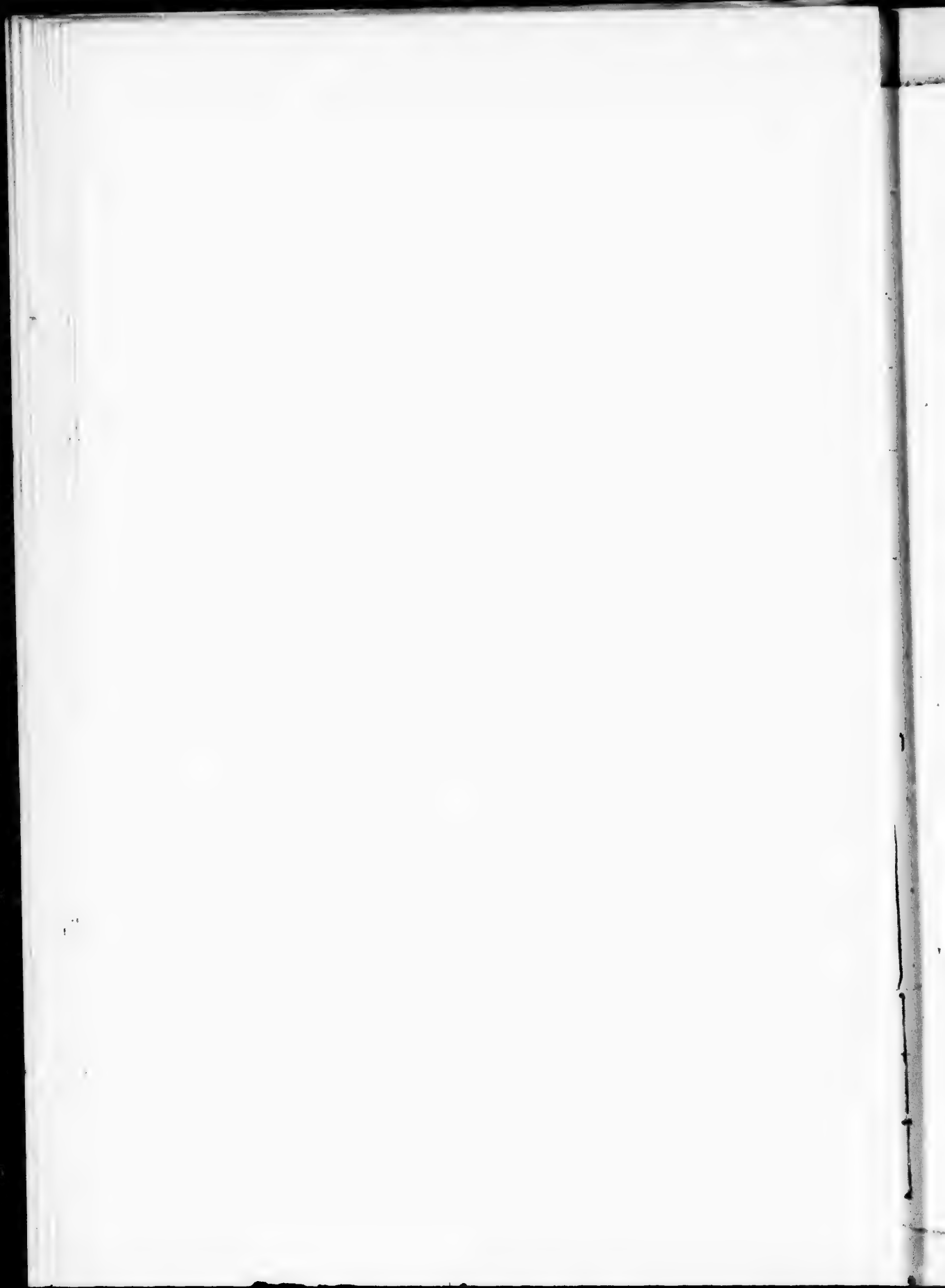
Second Cruize.

CROC HARBOUR, August 29th to September 1st.—Cemetery Point, S. 80° W., S. E. Point of entrance, S. 7° W., in 14 fathoms.

Left St. John's on the 26th of August and arrived at Croc on the 29th; the French Commodore was expected daily. The Commander of the "Diamant," on her arrival here from St. John's a few days ago, had taken up the nets of the English people in this harbour, but eventually returned them all, with one exception, a herring net, valued at about £4 0 0, which he took away with him. The cod fishing here was apparently over; the French had not taken a fish for the last eight days. The guardians to the French rooms, on taking charge in the fall, have to sign a printed inventory of all the articles left behind, which includes boats and everything, down to nails and lead. Curlew were in; they are excellent eating.

ST. ANTHONY'S HARBOUR, September 2nd.—Inner Harbour Mountain A, S. 5° W., 1 mile in 10 fathoms.

Having ascertained that the French were not fishing the Southern brook in Hare Bay this year, and that there was no one there now, I proceeded to St. Antony's Harbour, where I was informed by the residents that the "Diamant's" had, to use their own words, "made a clean sweep of everything," and had taken away all the English nets they could find. The feeling among the settlers was very strong on the subject. I heard half-expressed threats of retaliative measures, and they all said that "affairs were never so bad as they are now." On leaving the bay, the "Kersaint" hove in sight, and having communicated by signal, we both returned and anchored in the harbour,



and I called on Commander de Boissoudy and acquainted him with the proceedings of the Commander of the "Diamant;" and, subsequently, on receiving the complaints of the parties whose nets had been seized, communicated with him by letter. Some nets belonging to persons in French Cove had also been confiscated, but the people did not appear before me to prefer their complaints. While here, I was informed that the Reverend Robert Temple, the Episcopal visiting Clergyman on this part of the coast, intends to reside either at this place or Griguets Harbour during the winter months. The catch of fish has been better here this season, both for French and English, than it was last year.

QUINON, September 3rd.—Centre of Vincent Island, S. E. by E., East entrance of Harbour, N. N. E., in 8 fathoms.

The French report a better years fishing here than last year, some of their vessels have already sailed for Europe with cargoes, and they all expect to leave about the 25th instant; they lose a few ships almost every year while fishing on the Grand Banks. An officer who I had detached to visit Griguets and Fortune Harbours, reported that several nets belonging to people at these places had been seized by the "Diamant's" about the 15th August; and that no French were fishing near there at the time. Curlew were here in great numbers; the people sometimes bring down as many as 5 couple at a shot.

FORTEAU BAY, September 4th and 5th.—Church N. E. by E., Lighthouse S. 34° E., in 10 fathoms.

Crossed over to Forteau Bay, Labrador, on the 4th instant, the fishermen here and all along the coast from Blanc Sablon to Chateau Harbour had done very well in cod, and herring were expected in daily. There is much complaining at this place about the want of schooling and a resident minister, they say there are 50 children in the neighbourhood who can attend a school.

ST. BARRES BAY, September 6th to 8th.—Inner Harbour Beacon, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., East side of entrance N. 35° E., in 5 fathoms.

Being unable to visit Blanc Sablon on account of the weather, I

re-crossed the Straits to the Newfoundland shore, and anchored in St. Barbes Harbour, where I found several schooners which had come in for shelter. The French Commodore had ordered some herring schooners out of the bay a few days previously, and the French have re-commenced fishing themselves in the place; they had taken some herring away from one of our vessels, and there was very nearly a row between the fishermen in consequence. The master of the schooner asked me if they *could* stop herring seining, to which I gave the usual caution "not to interfere."

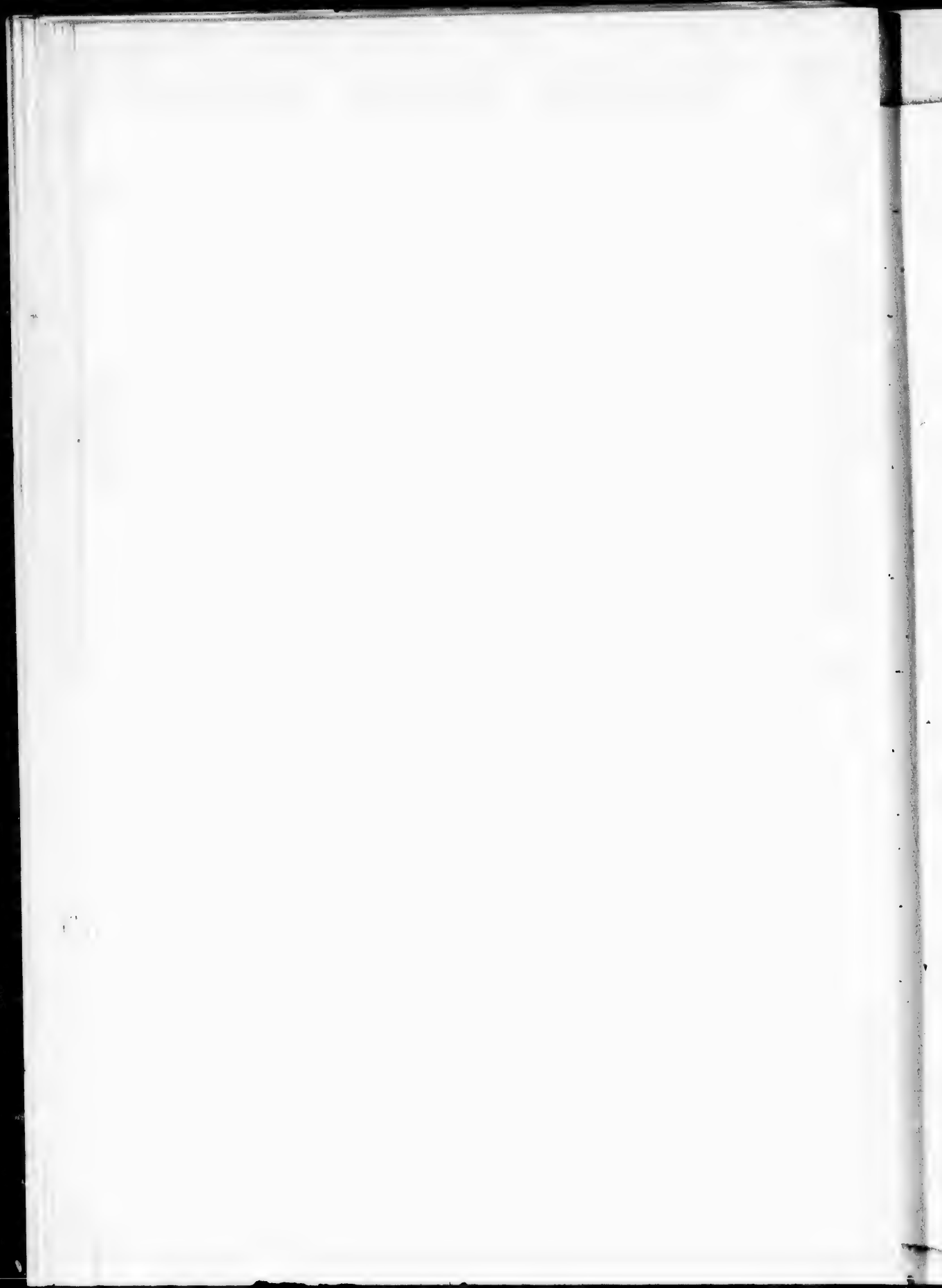
ST. JOHN ISLAND, September 9th.—On visiting this harbour, I found that some of the children of the residents were unbaptized and that the clergyman had not visited them for seven years. The fact is, that the mission is too long; it extends from Cape Norman to Point Riche, and includes part of the opposite coast of Labrador. The French had done very well this year, and had established a new room in Sesostris Cove.

HAWK HARBOUR, September 10th to 15th.—Torrent, S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., Robinson Island West, in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

The salmon fishing in these rivers was over, and the fishermen had returned to Port aux Choix. Trout are still found, but they are now beginning to go higher up the rivers to spawn. Wild geese and duck were in, but they are very wild. The fishing is already nearly ruined by the illegal and short sighted practice of barring the rivers.

KEPPEL ISLAND AND PORT AUX CHOIX, September 16th.—In Gargamelle Cove, Head of Bay, E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., Port Saunders S. by E., in 10 fathoms.

The French establishment on the Island had done very well; the Prudhomme had six vessels under him, fishing along the coast. I anchored the ship in Gargamelle Cove and walked over to Port aux Choix where they reported a very good catch, indeed. I think that most of the French rooms on this shore have at least 2000 quintals, but I fancy they have understated their catch this year. I saw no ves-



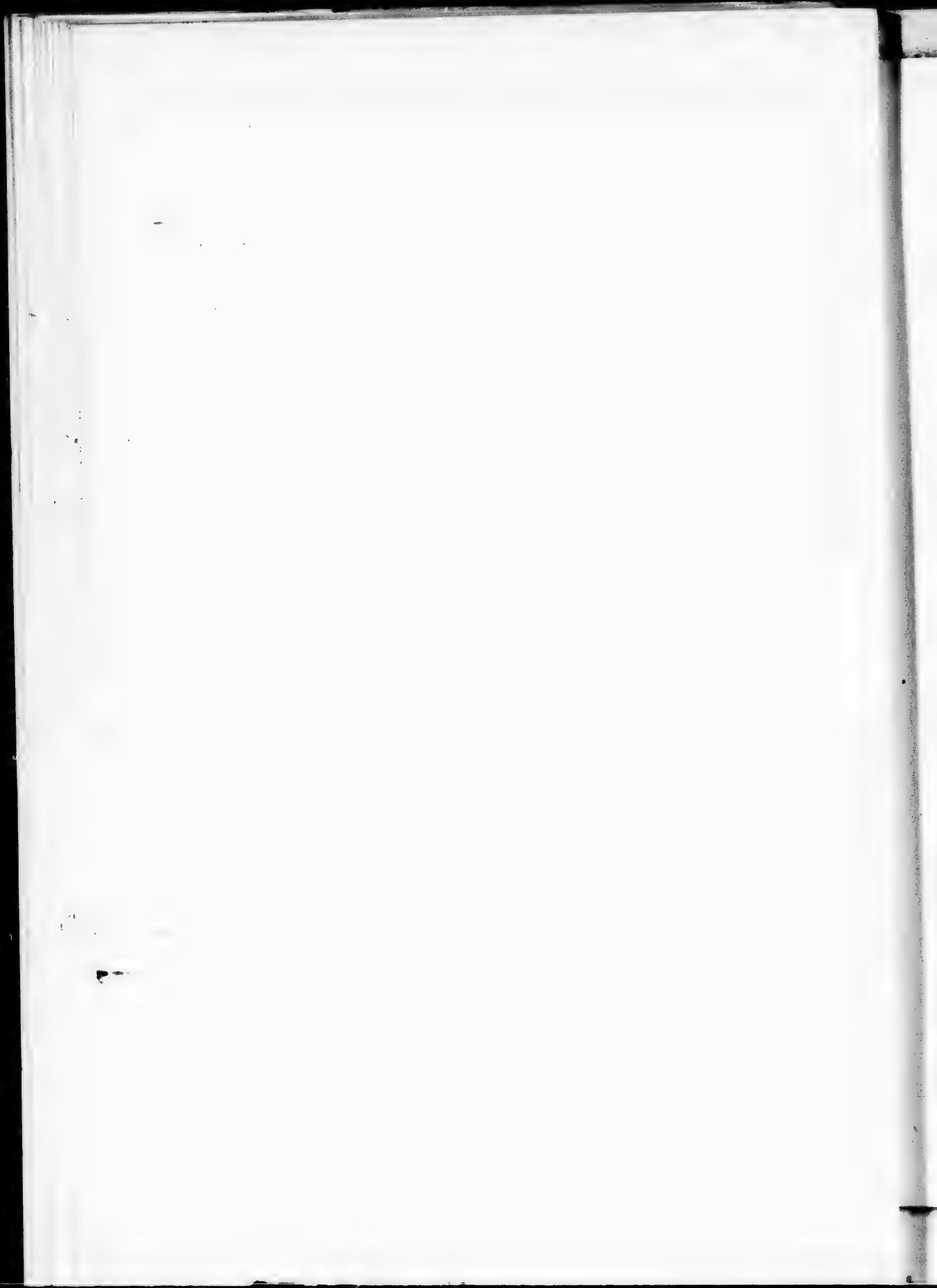
sels in the Old Port, one schooner excepted. The path called "man of war path," cut over the isthmus between Gargamelle Cove and the Old Port, is marked by two Beacons one at either end, which are also a mark for entering the latter harbour, which, however, is not suited for large vessels, and there are no French rooms there. I understand that Ponds River in Mal Bay is entirely fished by the French, who generally take about 80 barrels out of it annually.

“ **BONNE BAY**, September 17th to 19th.—Woody Point, N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., East side of entrance to East Arm, E. by S., in 13 fathoms.

The French have no permanent rooms in this bay; but they have had one vessel at anchor and a temporary establishment in Roche Harbour, the fishermen living under tents. They arrived in May and left towards the end of June, taking their fish to be cured at the establishments farther to the Eastward. The fishing season this year is reported as above the average, and the French never interfere with the settlers, but they order all vessels away that they find fishing at the mouth of the bay. A few more families have settled here during this year. The crews of the schooners which call in the bay during the fall, are a source of great annoyance to the inhabitants, robbing them of their nets, &c., and the want of a resident or visiting magistrate, especially during the months of October and November, is much felt. The rule of the bay with regard to the occupation of land is that each settler takes as much frontage on the land-wash as he pleases, without interfering with his neighbours.

HUMBER SOUND, BAY OF ISLANDS, September 20th to 24th.—Birchy Cove Church W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., North side of entrance to Sound, N. 23° W., in 9 fathoms.

Anchored off Birchy Cove, which is about 11 miles up the left bank of the sound, where the clergyman and the principal inhabitants reside. During my stay here my time was so taken up with the investigation of trivial complaints that I was unable to obtain much information respecting the local fishery or the settlement; and here, if anywhere, the presence of a Magistrate is required. I settled the



case of Gregory vs. Sheehan, by compelling the defendant to pay the amount of £1 3 6, which after careful investigation I ascertained to be the balance of wages still due to the plaintiff. The Saw Mill at Corner Brook, situated about a mile above this anchorage, and formerly belonging to a Mr. Silver, has lately been purchased by Tupper & Co., of Halifax, and is working very well under the improved regime. The wood is obtained from Deer Pond, about 12 miles up the River; this lake is 20 miles in extent, and communicates with another, 70 miles long. The proprietors of this mill have contracted with another firm named Fisher, Watson and Farnell, of Nova Scotia, to supply them for 3 years with between three and five million feet of plank a year, at the rate of \$7 per 1000 feet. The wood-cutters have three encampments round the lake, numbering 24 men in all. The mill firm have hitherto been unable to obtain any grant of land to secure to themselves the right of working the mill. The only French establishment in the Bay of Islands is at Petit Port or Little Harbour, where there is one room; they have as yet only interfered with the English fishing at the outskirts of the bay, but threaten, both here and at Bonne Bay, to drive all the people off the shore next year. The Northern and Southern Arms of the bay are unsettled, with the exception of one family in the South Arm; but there are settlements in Frenchman's Cove and Lark Harbour, comprising a few families.

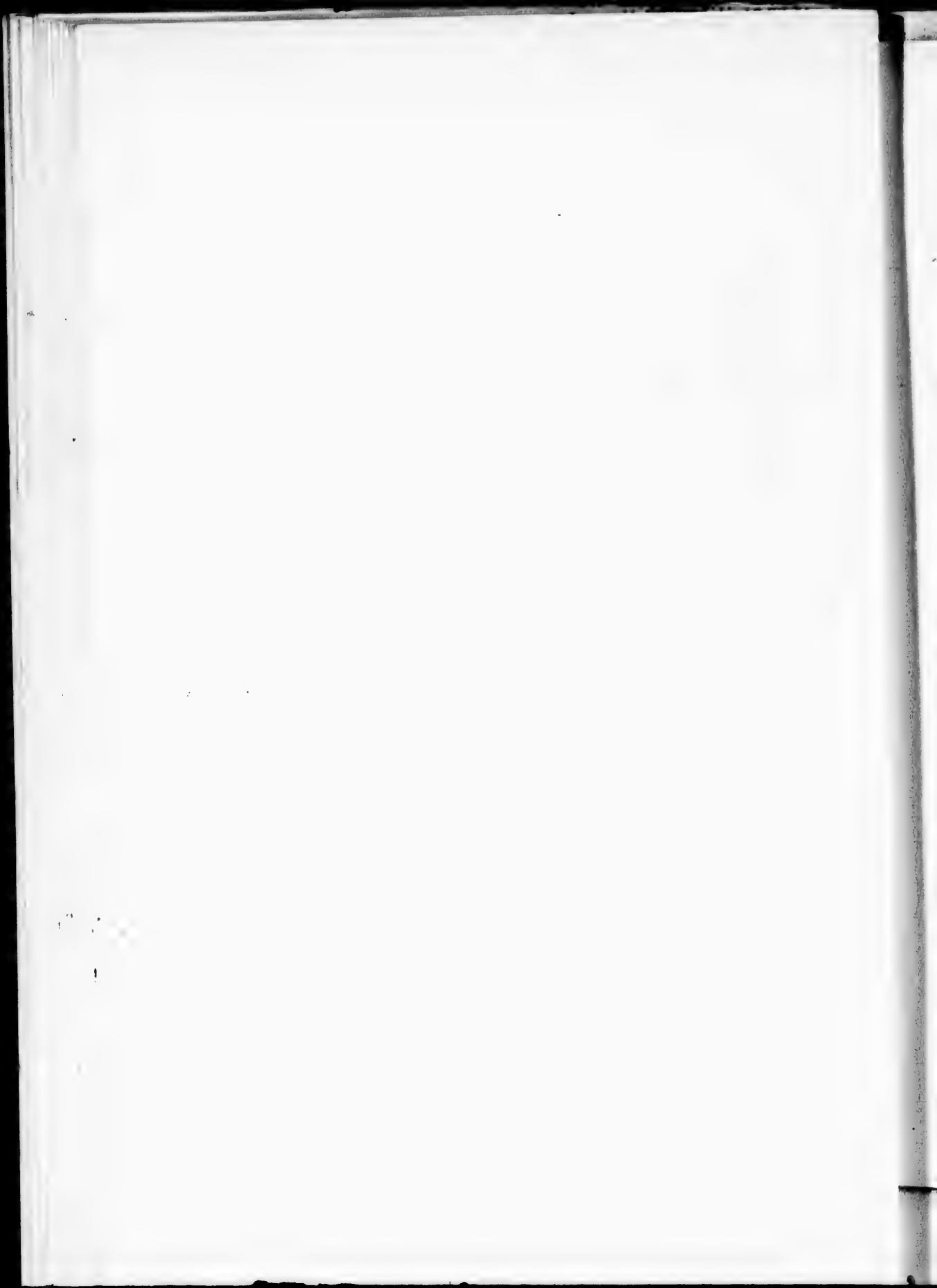
ST. GEORGES BAY, September 25th to 29th.—Harbour Point Beacon, N. 35° E., Church Steeple, N. 49° W., in 10 fathoms.

On arriving at St. Georges Harbour, I found everything going on satisfactorily at the settlement. A complaint was brought before me relative to the salmon fishing in the main river, but the evidence taken before Lieutenant Wickham was so condemnatory to the complainant and revealed such an unsatisfactory state of things relative to the fishery here by all parties concerned, that he, with my approval, dismissed the case. The soil here appears very fertile, and the climate on this part of the shore is much more genial, and not subject to the sudden changes experienced on the North and East parts of the Island. I was informed that a Coal Mine had been found at Indian Head, about 7

miles distant; an Iron Mine near the Steel Mountain, and a Lead Mine at Port au Port; this is one proof that Newfoundland abounds in mineral productions. The fishing schooners are all away now on the Labrador, they are daily expected with herring, their return is generally the signal for quarrels, riot, and excess. I left a copy of the notice that I had promulgated at Humber Sound, with the Reverend A. C. Warren, to be posted up in that settlement, Mr. Hall, the former Clergyman, had invalidated; and Mr. Warren had come from Port aux Basques to succeed him. He was anxious to get the new School-house, which has been a long time building, completed, but owing to the scarcity of workmen, it is far from complete now.

PORT AUX BASQUES, September 30th to October 3rd.—Outer Anchorage Gulley, S. 73° W., East end of Road Island, N. 7° W., in 17 fathoms.

Took a pilot for this harbour, as the passage between the Baldwins is very narrow. I think a vessel of the "Lapwing" class could moor with safety in the inner harbour but there is hardly room to swing at single anchor. A harbour light on Channel Head at the Western side of the entrance, to the port, would be of service. The settlement of Channel appeared to be, on the whole, very prosperous, the people are orderly, and any serious breaches of the law are rare. The houses are well built and roads are being made. The catch of fish for this year averaged about 80 quintals a man; the voyage is considered over by the 20th of September and the fishermen haul their boats up for painting, and repair nets, &c. Cod is the staple of the fishery here, the salmon fishery has failed. The seal fishery is carried on extensively in the spring. The trout fishing in the river at the head of Grand Bay is, I should imagine, as good as any in Newfoundland; fish of from 4 to 6 lbs., being caught below the falls in August and September. The Revd. T. A. Good, the resident clergyman, was absent at Codroy, his mission extends from that place to 12 miles East of this harbour. The telegraph line was in good working order, but the expense of keeping the shore line in repair is very great



in the winter, when heavy snow storms prevail, which render it difficult to repair damages.

We left Port aux Basques for St. John's at 3 p. m., on the 3rd of October, and shaped course for St. Pierre, but at 12.30 p. m., of the next day, found ourselves about a mile from the Le Hune Rock, instead of being, as we supposed, 20 miles to the N. W. of the Seal Rocks, where our dead reckoning placed us at noon; we had thus been set 20 miles to the N. E., into the bight; the weather was thick and unsettled, which prevented our obtaining sights, and a gale had been blowing for the three previous days. We rounded Cape Race at midnight on the 5th, and arrived at St. John's at 1.30 on the 6th, having been absent on our second cruize 41 days.

Concluding Remarks.

FRENCH SHORE.—On comparing my fishery report of last year with the additional information and experience I have gained during my recent cruizes, I see no reason to alter the opinion I then expressed, that "the state of affairs on the French shore is very unsatisfactory, and is likely to become still more so;" so long especially as the questions of "exclusive" right to the sea fishery, that to the salmon river fishing, and the "engines or means" allowed to be used by the English settlers, are still in dispute. It is matter of fact, that whether "unreasonably" or not, the French *do* object to, and prohibit to the English the use of cod seines, salmon and herring nets, and bultows, (all of which engines they themselves use); they are therefore restricted to the use of the hook and line and "jigger" alone, except in the case of the guardians to the French rooms, who in some cases are allowed extended privileges as part compensation for their guardianship, for which they are paid in goods and fishing gear from £15 to £25 a room. Many abandoned fishing establishments are being re-occupied, rumours of the English settlers being driven off the shore next year, are rife along the coast, and the inhabitants are extremely anxious to have their "rights" (if any) distinctly defined. I have, however, found that the inhabitants are, as a general rule, on very good terms with their French neighbours, more especially between St. Barbes and Port aux Choix, and the French fishing Captains were in every case very civil, and ready to afford me all the information in their power relative to their fishing, much more so, indeed, than the English settlers, who are very reticent in these matters, especially with regard to their catch of salmon in the rivers, of which no reliable infor-

mation could be obtained. During my second cruise in September, I found that the French naval officers were taking more active measures to prevent the inhabitants encroaching on their rights, having made several seizures of nets, and cutting moorings, &c., even in places where their own people were not actually fishing; these steps were causing the unsettled feeling already existing in the minds of the settlers to increase in a way which I have reason to fear, may before long be productive of serious results. In these cases I urged on the aggrieved persons the absolute necessity of non-interference, and of keeping quiet and not attempting any retaliative measures, which if persisted in, would entirely frustrate any peaceable settlement of the question, and put it out of the power of the Government to help them. I am glad to be able to state however, that not a single complaint has reached me during my cruise of any depredation having been committed on the French rooms during the past winter by the crews of the sealing and herring vessels; out of nearly 200 vessels that I caused to be boarded, there were very few who had not their colours hoisted, their register complete, and the names of the vessels painted on their stern or quarter; this improved state of things may possibly be in consequence of my allusion to them in my report of last year.

MAGISTERIAL AND MEDICAL SUPERVISION.—The rapid increase of the population on the French shore, from Cape St. John as far as Hawke Harbour, renders it in my opinion necessary that there should be a magistrate resident at some central points, say Conche on the East and Flower Cove on the West shore, to be referred to in disputes and to protect public interests. It is surprising to me that the general conduct of the settlers is so good as it is; I have heard of no serious quarrels or disturbances during the whole of my cruise; but this cannot be expected to last for ever, as there are said to be no less than 2000 settlers on the shore between White Bay and Hawke Harbour, 700 of whom are living between the last named place and Cape Norman. The limited time necessarily allotted for the periodical visits of Her Majesty's Ships to the different stations, renders it difficult for the Commanders in their magisterial capacity, to settle disputes, more particularly on account of the loose way in which the inhabitants and

the traders' conduct their business transactions, and the mode in which servants and others are hired or engaged without any written agreement on either side; this I have endeavoured in some measure to remedy by issuing a notice, subject to the approval of the Colonial Government, at some of the more populous stations, copy of which accompanies my report.

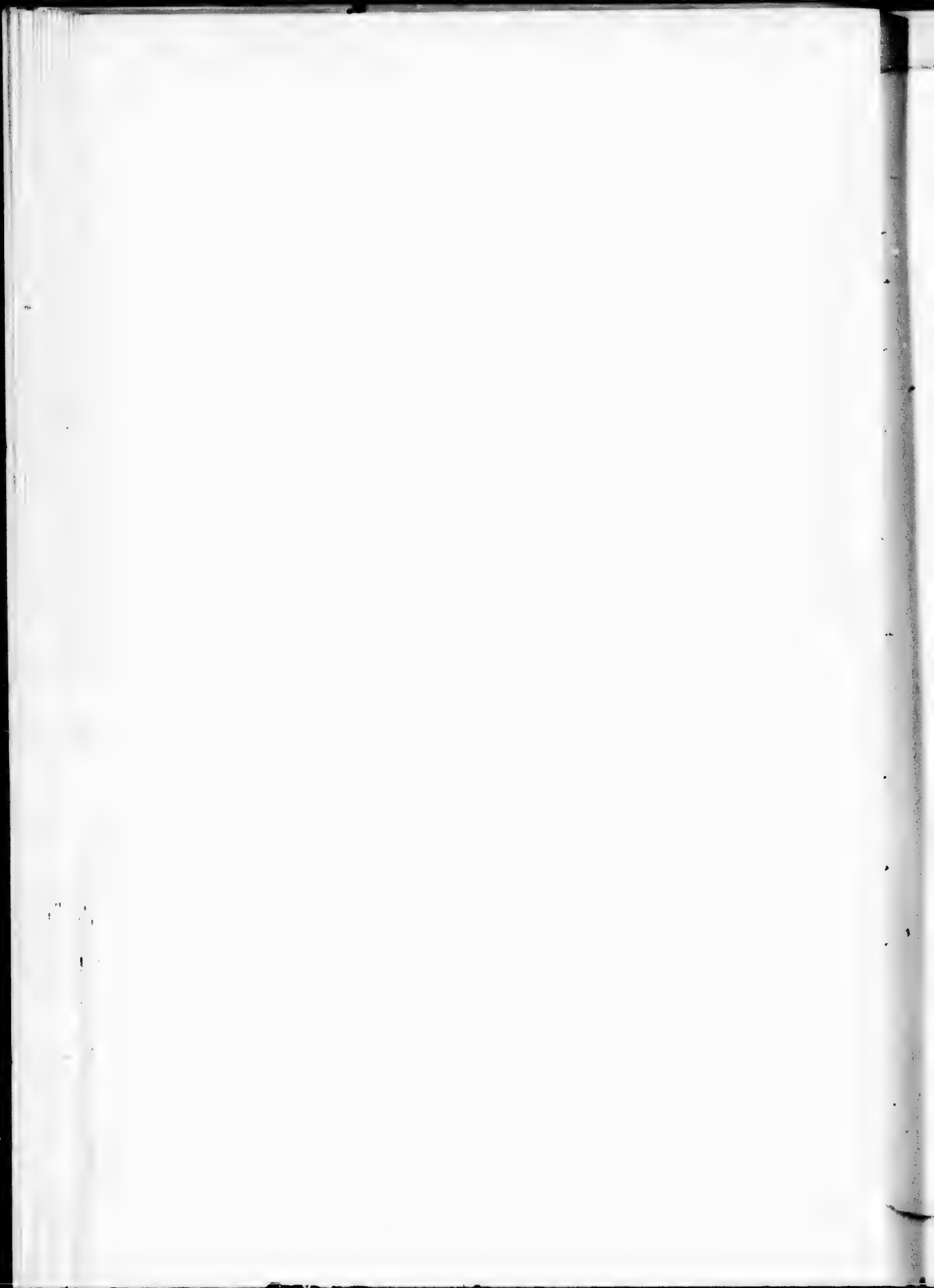
With regard to medical attendance, it appears to be the impression on the part of the settlers, that the Surgeons of Her Majesty's Ships are paid for their advice, and bound to attend on them at all times, whenever it may suit their convenience to come or send for them. This impression I have endeavoured to remove, and in one case had to administer a sharp rebuke in writing to a certain individual who insulted the Surgeon on his landing to visit a patient. I think it most desirable that a government medical officer should be stationed at Blanc Sablon, on the Labrador, during the fishery season, where there were during my visit in July, no less than 1,200 fishermen, besides women and children, and about 500 belonging to the Jersey establishments on the shore.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.—The questions of title to land, and how far new comers have the right to build on, or occupy, portions of ground which had been for years past in possession, were in many cases not rightly understood, and enquiries on this head were frequently made to me, to which I, of course, could give no satisfactory replies; to this subject the attention of the Legislature might I think, be directed with advantage.

HOUSES, SOIL, CULTIVATION, &c.—As the English inhabitants of these shores gain their livelihood almost entirely by fishing, their establishments for this purpose must necessarily be on the beach, but I see no reason why their permanent dwellings should not be situated further inland, where they would, in many places, have the advantage of a better and more productive soil, and would be able to clear the ground more extensively for agricultural purposes, to which branch of industry I frequently recommended them to devote themselves to a

greater extent as their families increased; but on the French Shore I was invariably met with the objection that the inhabitants feel their position with regard to the French as so precarious and uncertain, that they do not trouble themselves to improve the land, but prefer to depend solely on the fishery as their means of subsistence. I fear however, that the settlers at present on the shore are, for the most part, an improvident people, living from hand to mouth, and having little or no care for the future; this is, however, in a great measure the result of the want of education among them, on which I touched slightly in my last years report. There are several places on the French shore which are, I think, capable of development, such as Inglee Cove, Canada Bay; St. Lunaire Bay; Griguets Harbour; Pistolet Bay; and Hawke Harbour; the latter more especially. The head of this bay which is situated on the West shore, is only 40 miles in a direct line from the nearest point in Canada Bay on the N. E. Shore; it is five miles in extent, completely land-locked, with deep water and good anchoring ground, capable of harbouring all the navies of the world, and containing two rapid rivers; the timber appears to be good and the soil as capable of cultivation as any place on the coast, and yet there is not a hut on its shores. The settlers have in many places what they call "winter houses" situated in the woods, to which they retire when the fishing season is over, and I think these should form the nucleus of permanent settlements, and their houses on the shore only be occupied temporarily during the spring and summer by those employed in the fishing.

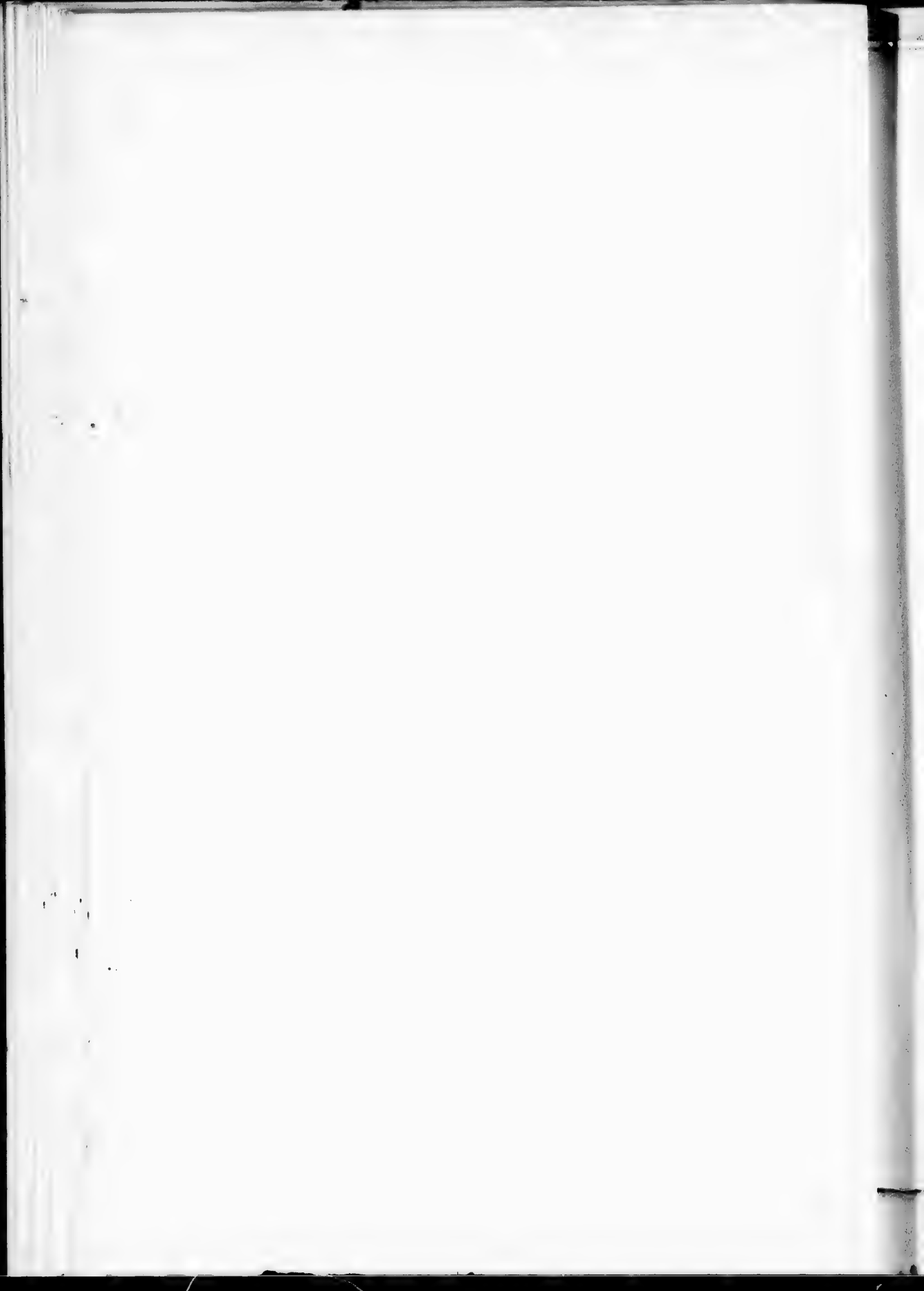
MISSIONS, SCHOOLS, &c.—The extent of the missions appears to me to be very great, and the difficulties of traversing the coast from station to station, not less so, as where the clergyman cannot keep a boat, he is, in the summer time, entirely dependent on his parishioners for the means of transit; in the winter the facilities of travelling, owing to the ice and snow, are greater, and the journeys are performed on sleighs or "comatiks" drawn by dogs. I think that rooms which could be adapted for public worship (without going to the expense of an elaborate church, and which would also answer the purpose of school houses during the week) might with advantage be established



at the more populous stations, such as Inglee Cove and Griguets Harbour on the French shore, and Blanc Sablon and Western St. Modeste on the Labrador. Since writing the above I have visited Bonne Bay, where I found that the Reverend Ulric Rule has established two rooms of this description; he has also a permanent church and school at Birchy Cove, Humber Sound. There is a great demand at the more isolated settlements, for elementary school books and illustrated papers, such as the "British Workman" and others of a similar nature, which the visiting clergymen have neither the opportunity nor means of providing. I recommended the people in some of these places to set up a school among themselves, especially during the winter months, when they would have more leisure to attend to such matters.

THE LABRADOR.—The various opinions as to the best modes of fishing are so conflicting that it would, in my opinion, be difficult to lay down arbitrary laws for the guidance of the vast fishing fleet on these shores. I observe that by a clerical or printers error in my last years report, I am made to say that the practice of using the bultow, as well as the "jigger" is cruel and injudicious. I still hold to the same opinion with respect to the jigger, but consider that until it is proved by *competent* authority, that any of the other engines or means used in taking fish are objectionable or injurious to the fishery, every man has a right to take fish with any or all of them, always provided that he does not "take the water" from his neighbour. I would here, however, direct the attention of the Colonial Government to the objectionable practice, before alluded to, and now so common, of employing women and children in "making" the fish on board the "green fish catchers," and it is stated that many hundreds of them are now thus employed on this coast. It is scarcely necessary to say that this practice must be productive of great evil, as no proper accommodation can be afforded on board such small vessels for these people, who in many cases herd together in a most demoralizing manner.

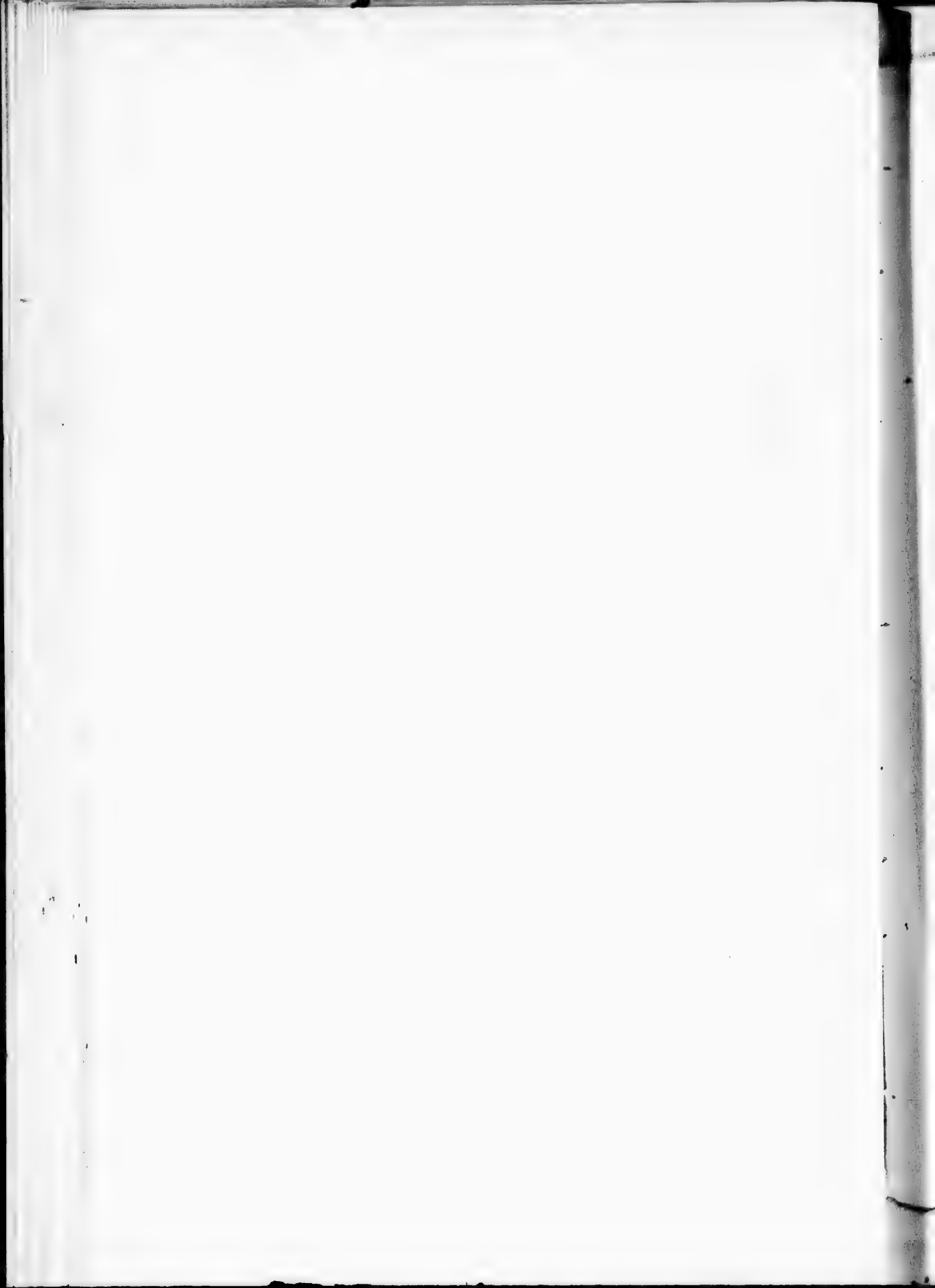
SALE OF BAIT.—I have alluded to this subject in the body of this report; it appears to me to be a great grievance on the part of the



majority of the inhabitants at those places where its sale to the French is carried on, and I think it should either be stopped altogether, or placed under certain restrictions.

BRIDGES, &c.—There appears to me to be a great want of communication by means of bridges across the different streams on this coast, such as Blanc Sablon, L'anse Loup, Forteau, and Pinware or Black River; as the difficulty of fording these streams, especially when swollen, is very great, and no ferry has as yet been established across either of them. Temporary bridges could be thrown across the Blanc Sablon and L'anse Loup streams at a moderate cost, by the settlers themselves, who could cut the requisite timber in the winter; they seem, however, to be contended to let things remain as they are, at all events during their time, and until the coast becomes more thickly populated, the Government cannot be expected to take the matter in hand. The Forteau and Pinware are larger rivers, which would necessarily involve a greater outlay.

THE SALMON FISHERY.—I cannot conclude my report without again referring to the state of the salmon fishery on this coast, both in the rivers and in the bays and creeks of the Island, which through the cupidity, selfishness, and, I may add, ignorance on the part of the fishermen, is, not slowly, but very surely, becoming exterminated. In the bays, fleets of nets are frequently laid down, sometimes 20, 40, and even 50 at a time, and every inlet stopped; and if the fish should by any possible chance be able to pass the first barriers, the rivers are so obstructed by weirs, traps, dams and nets, the latter frequently stretched right across and at close intervals, that it is a wonder that this fishery has not long since come to an end. Some of the river obstructions are generally removed before the anticipated arrival of a man of war, only to be replaced when she leaves the neighbourhood, and I would strongly recommend that some active measures should at once be taken by the Government, to stop this deplorable state of affairs, before the salmon fishery in Newfoundland becomes a thing of the past.



TABULAR STATEMENT OF STATISTICS.—The Tabular Statement of Statistics which accompanies this report, has been revised and enlarged, some unnecessary matter left out, and some details added, which I trust may prove useful to the Government, and to the Captains of Her Majesty's Ships who may hereafter be stationed on this coast, I have also appended for the information of the Senior officer, (to be placed in the Senior officer's box, if he should deem it necessary), a list of the different families on the coast, and one of the fishing vessels that I caused to be boarded during my cruize.

It will be observed that the average catch of fish in the proper columns, is in some cases only up to the beginning of August in each year, and not the whole catch for the season; and where there is no date opposite any place, that place was not actually visited by the ship. Owing to the five-yearly change of stations among the French fishing Captains, which change took place this year, I was unable in many places to complete the catch for the previous year. In the column "Names of principal resident families," I have, on the French shore, generally given the names of the guardians to the rooms, who are distinguished by the letter G, against their names; and on the Labrador coast those who appeared to be able to give the most reliable information relative to their own and neighbouring settlements. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the spelling of some of their names, but think that in the main they will be found to be correct. The number of inhabitants may be considered as below the mark, as in that column I have merely enumerated the actual families, without counting their servants.

As my time during the second cruize was necessarily limited, the information on the Western shore is not so complete as I could wish, but the names of several places not actually visited by the "Lapwing" are included in the Tabular form for general information and guidance.

In my enquiries on the French shore, I was ably assisted by Lieutenant Wickham, whose knowledge of French proved very useful, and I was thus enabled to depute him to visit some of the stations

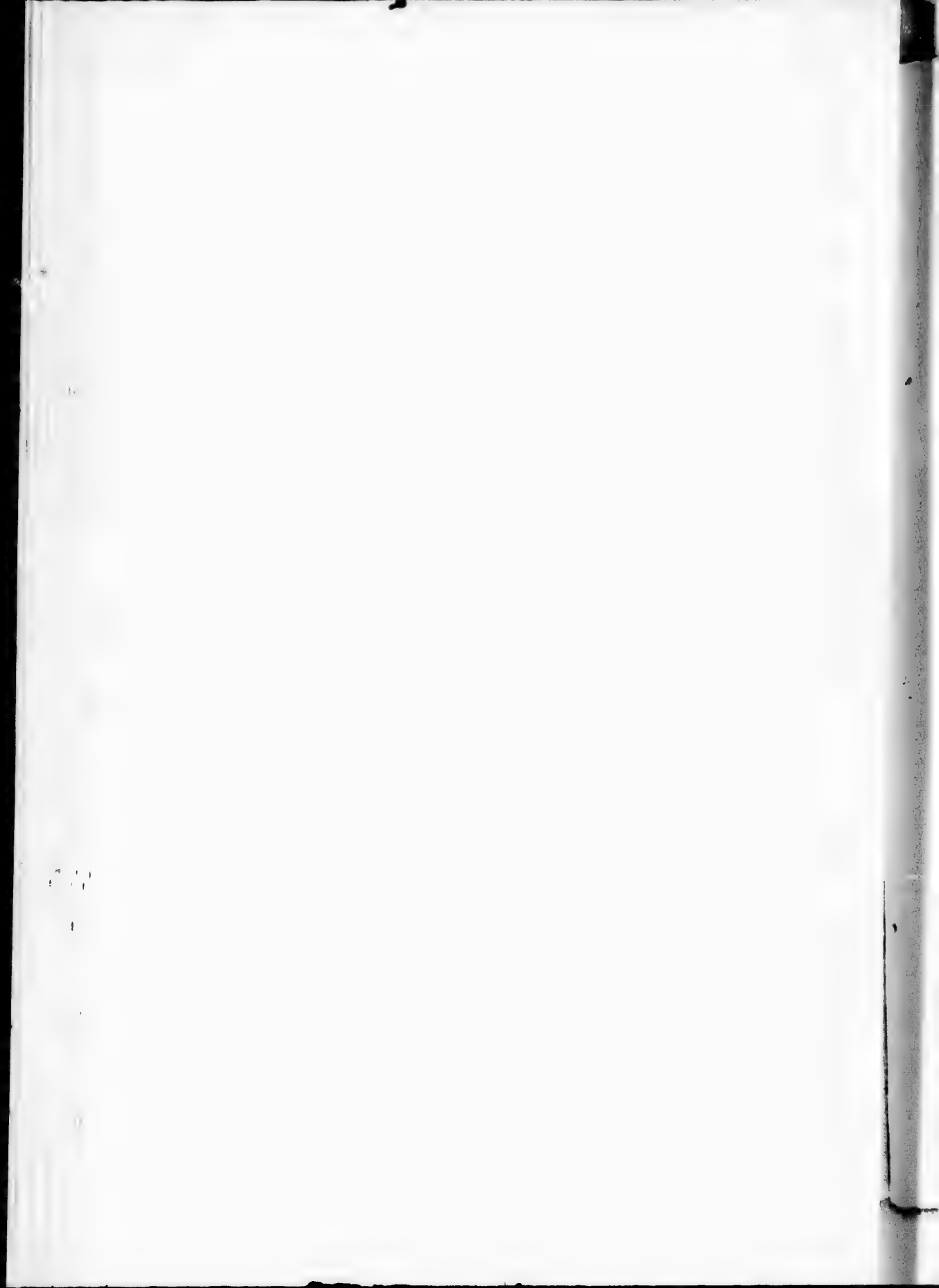
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which otherwise I should have had to do entirely by myself. He has also displayed much judgment in dealing with various cases in his magisterial capacity, which in the exercise of my other duties I had occasionally to entrust him to undertake.

The ability of Mr. William R. Fox, Navigating Sub-Lieutenant, as a pilot, enabled me during my second cruise to dispense without hesitation with the services of a so-called coast pilot, whom I had engaged on the two previous occasions.

I would in conclusion suggest that it would be a great advantage if Admiral Clouet's sailing directions were supplied to the second vessel employed on the Newfoundland fisheries as well as to the Senior Officer's Ship, as they contain much valuable information which does not appear in those supplied from the Hydrographical office.

CHARLES G. F. KNOWLES,
Commander.



Fishery Report for Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador.

JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1872.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE,"

AT ST. JOHN'S, N. F.,

9th October, 1872.

SIR,—

In making you my Fishery Report for the past summer, I propose to divide it into three parts, viz:—

The South Coast, from Trepassey to Port-au-Basque.

The French Shore, from Cape Ray to St. Barbe Bay.

The Labrador Coast, from Indian Harbor to Chateau Bay.

The remaining section of the French Shore, viz:—from St. Barbe Bay to Cape St. John and of the Labrador coast from Bradore to Chateau Bay, was placed under the charge of Commander Knowles of the "Lapwing" and will be reported on by him and his report will also include additional and later visits to places on the French shore between St. Barbe Bay and Cape Ray, which I considered it advisable to desire him to make.

Vice-Admiral E. G. FANSHAWE, C.B., }
Commander-in-Chief.

The places visited by me on the 1st Division of the Coast were as follows:—

PLACES VISITED.	ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
Trepassey.....	14 June 1872	16 June 1872
St. Mary's.....	16 " "	18 " "
Placentia.....	18 " "	21 " "
Burin.....	21 " "	25 " "
Great St. Lawrence.....	25 " "	26 " "
Lamaline.....	26 " "	27 " "
Fortune Harbor.....	27 " "	28 " "
Harbor Briton.....	28 " "	2 July "
Despair Bay { Ship Cove.....	2 July "	4 " "
{ Gt. Jarvis Harbour..	4 " "	5 " "
Rameo Islands.....	5 " "	6 " "
Burgeo Island.....	6 " "	8 " "
La Poile.....	8 " "	10 " "
Port-au-Basque.....	10 " "	12 " "

On the way from St. John's to Trepassey little Ice was met with in the Ship's track but the whole coast was strewn with it and it may be the cause of the failure of the fishery on that part of the coast till late in the summer, the same cause being assigned for the failure on the coast of Labrador between Indian Harbor and the entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle.

At Trepassey the caplin were not yet in at the time of my visit, but this was considered of good augury rather than otherwise; herring had been very plentiful.

At St. Mary's a large number of vessels were at anchor waiting for bait (caplin) of which the first signs appeared the night of our arrival. The catch of fish had been hitherto very good and a very good season was anticipated.

At Placentia the fishery was not so well spoken of, and it would appear that of late years this station, once the principal on this coast, has been almost deserted by the fish, which appear to run Westward without ascending the bay.

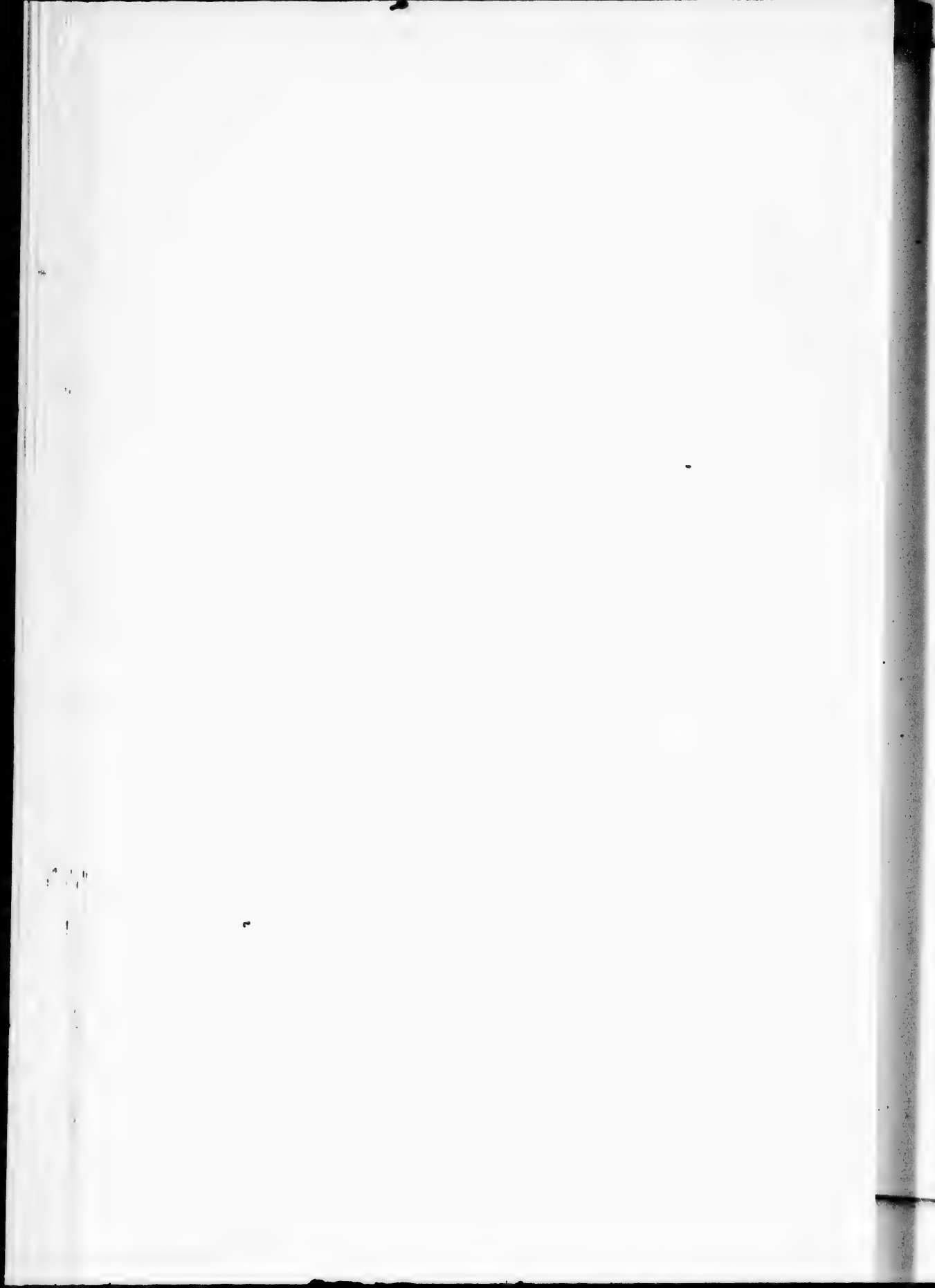
At Burin, Great St. Lawrence and Lamaline fish were said to be plentiful, less so at Fortune Harbor, Harbour Briton, the Rameo Islands and La Poile, but at Despair Bay, Burgeo and Port-au-Basque the season was considered a very good one. At the last named place, especially where the fishery is carried on all the winter, the catch was said to amount already at the time of my visit to 300 quintals a boat.

I do not consider it necessary to imitate my predecessors in giving statistics of the population, &c., of this part of the coast, as any information I could obtain must necessarily be very imperfect and untrustworthy and could be much better afforded by the resident Magistrates, Ministers, and Collectors of Customs.

The only complaint made to me was at Lamaline, where Mr. Benning the resident Magistrate and Collector of Customs, begged me to give him my support in stopping the destruction of Cod-nets by those opposed to their use, one belonging to an old man the Constable of the place having been taken up and destroyed. On my landing I was waited on by a large deputation of fishermen to remonstrate against the use of Cod-nets and bultows being permitted.

I pointed out to them that there was no law against their use and that they were entitled to the same protection as other private property, that it was cowardly to ruin one or two poor men by destroying their nets as it could not affect the main question, and that they must be prepared to see the old hook-and-line superseded by newer methods of taking the fish, while their only proper remedy was by petition to the Government of Newfoundland. I also posted up a notice to the same effect.

This is the question which for some years has agitated this part of the coast; and after having heard the arguments on all sides, and gone into it as deeply as my opportunities would allow, I am of opinion that there is no case made out against these "Engines," or for legislating on the subject.



The fish captured by all means must bear a small proportion to those that remain untaken; I do not think it established that more "mother" or spawning fish are taken in proportion by the bultow than by the hook-and-line as is asserted; and it is at all times undesirable to make enactments which could not be enforced, as I am convinced they could not in this case.

In the meantime it is certain that when there is a bad year or any particular fishing grounds fall off, such failure will be ascribed to this cause and recriminations and breaches of the peace will ensue.

At Grandy's Brook near Burgeo, the salmon fishery has been a total failure. The fishery has been this year very partial, for while unusually good on the North East Coast it has been generally bad on the South and lower part of the West coast—for this I was unable to find any good reason adduced, but in certain cases of Rivers the failure is no doubt owing to the almost universal practice of "barring" them; in consequence of which no salmon having ascended the rivers, there are none spawned there, and none to return there the next year.

As far as possible this practice was put a stop to, but it requires far closer watching than is afforded by the visit of a Man-of-War, for a day or two each summer to produce any good result.

At La Poile much poverty existed and I was informed that there were nearly 20 families in a state of destitution; this appears to me in a great measure caused by the inability of the inhabitants of this coast to give their minds to anything but fishing, and when it fails and the men of a family are taken away, there is absolutely no resource in a great majority of cases.

To my remonstrances on the subject, they invariably pleaded that the soil was too bad to grow anything, and this is no doubt true as to most of the settlements, but only because they have pitched upon the most rocky, barren spots in order to be near the fish, while at a short distance there are valleys and spots which would amply repay the trouble of cultivation.

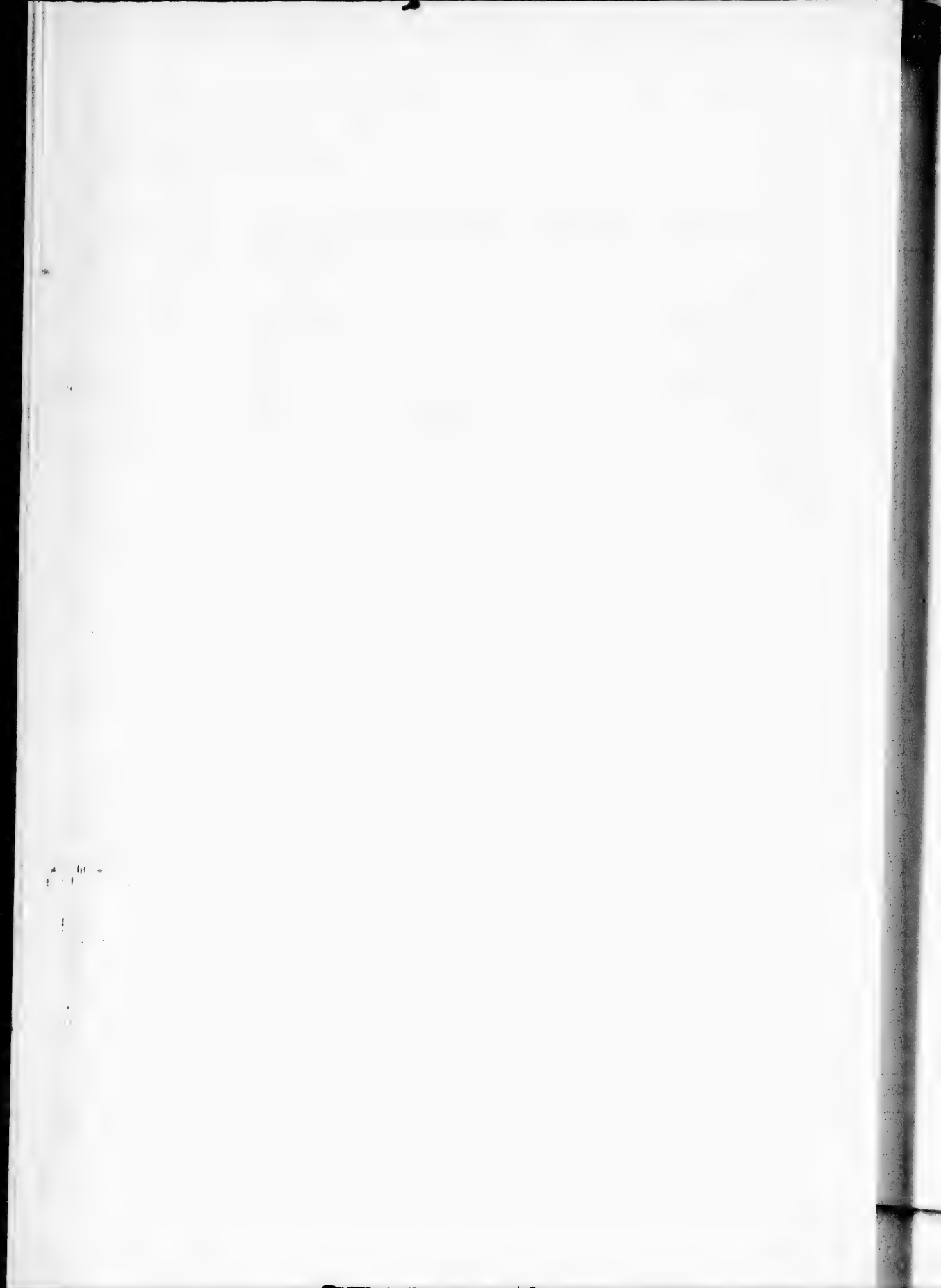
While at Lamaline and in the neighbourhood, I made careful enquiry as to there being any cause of complaint against the French fishermen from St. Pierre, but could not ascertain that there was any just one. A very large business appears to be done with them in the sale of bait, when it first appears on the coast, by which our fishermen are much benefitted, and after the first few days no objection appears to be made to their taking it for themselves. They are accused, and probably with truth, of sometimes fishing within our limits, but on the whole, I was surprised to find such amicable relations existing, which may however be partly accounted for by many of the residents at St. Pierre being connected by marriage with our people on the opposite shore.

The places visited by me on the "French Shore," were as follows:

PLACES VISITED.	ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
Codroy	18 July 1872	19 July 1872
St. George's Bay	19 " "	21 " "
Red Island	21 " "	22 " "
Bay of Islands, Humber River.	22 " "	25 " "
Bonne Bay	25 " "	27 " "
Cow Head	27 " "	28 " "
Daniel's Cove	28 " "	28 " "
Gargamelle Cove (Point Riche) ...	28 " "	29 " "
St. John's Island	29 " "	30 " "
St. Barbes Bay	30 " "	31 " "
Croce	1 Aug. "	2 Aug. "

Returning to St. John's the 5th August.

The Fishery on the Southern portion of "the shore," *i. e.*, from Cape Ray to Bay of Islands, was reported very good, less good at Bonne Bay and the neighbourhood, while at Port au Choix and from thence to St. Barbes it was indifferent. This was ascribed to the almost total failure of the Caplin, which it was supposed had been driven by the South-westerly winds, which have been prevalent, to the Labrador side of the Straits of Belle Isle, where the catch has been unusually good.



Herring have been exceedingly plentiful both in the winter and spring.

A good fishery on the "shore" would not be so considered however on the other parts of Newfoundland, as owing to the cultivation of the land here practised, the inhabitants are far more independent, and a catch which would be starvation on the South coast is very good to them.

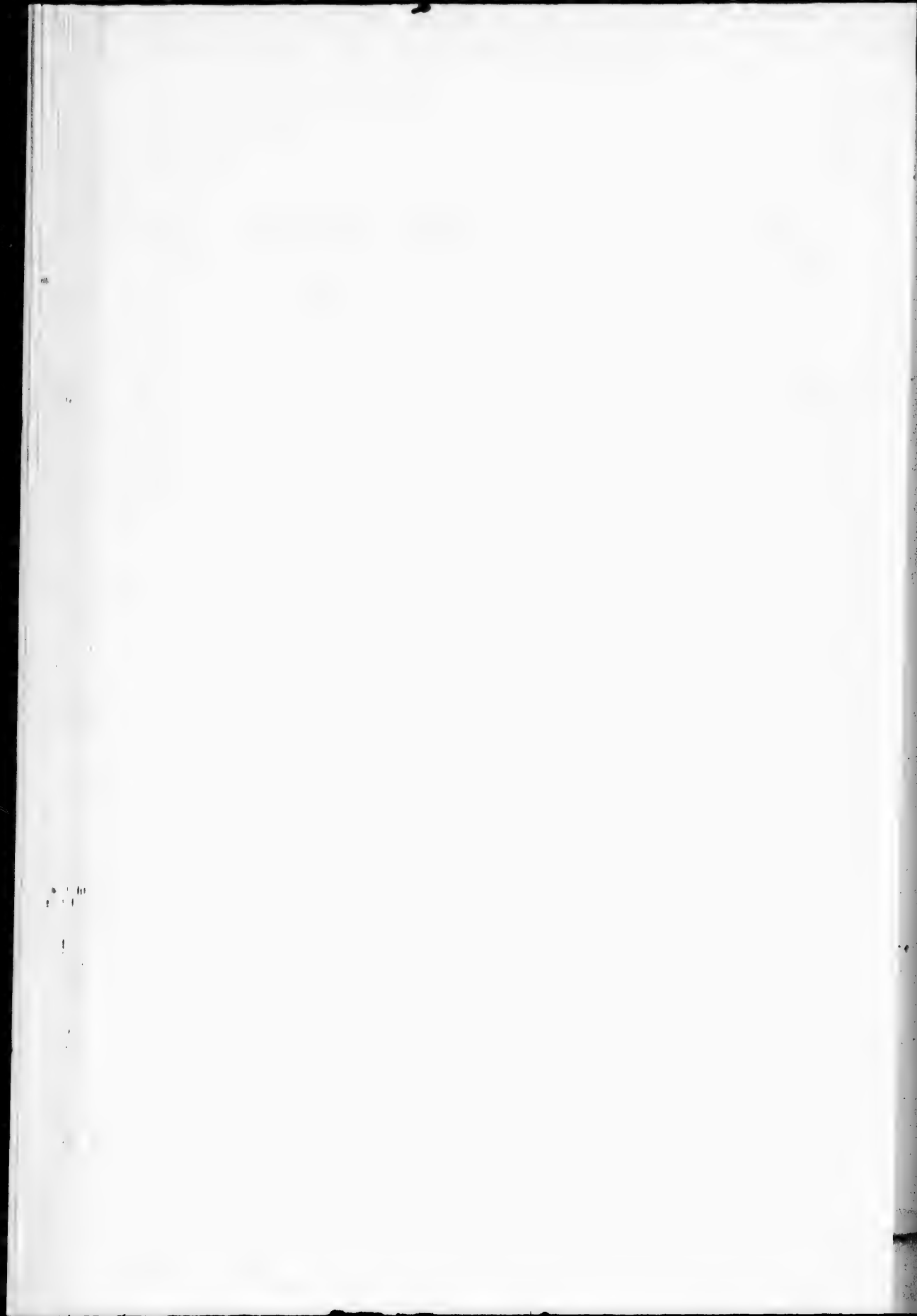
The fishing on this shore, except at the Bay of Islands, where they have been taught the use of the bultow by the Americans, is all carried on with the hook-and-line, and the French wherever they are will allow no other means to be used by our people, though they themselves invariably use the bultow.

Their business appear to be principally done with Halifax and Nova Scotia traders, though a few vessels from Jersey visit the "shore." The former appear as a rule to be a bad class of men, smugglers in their own country and extortionate and quarrelsome in this.

I was surprised to find so populous and thriving a community on this part of the "French Shore." At Codroy some 300 inhabitants, at St. Georges Bay and its immediate neighbourhood about 1600, while at Bay of Islands there must be as many or more; but they are so scattered in this bay as to make it difficult to form an estimate.

These numbers I was informed are rapidly augmenting both by natural increase, and also by immigration from the East coast of Newfoundland and from Labrador, while a few settlers have found their way from Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

This immigration from the other parts of Newfoundland is not to be wondered at, considering how favourably this side contrasts with the others both in soil and climate. I was informed by the Revd. Mr. Rule of this Mission, that seven years ago there were 18 families in



Bonne Bay, where there are now 129, of which number about 30 are Roman Catholics and the remainder Protestants.

The increase in the other principal Bays is no doubt in proportion, and perhaps in the Bay of Islands, even greater, as there is a considerable trade in Lumber and in Barrels, &c., now going on there.

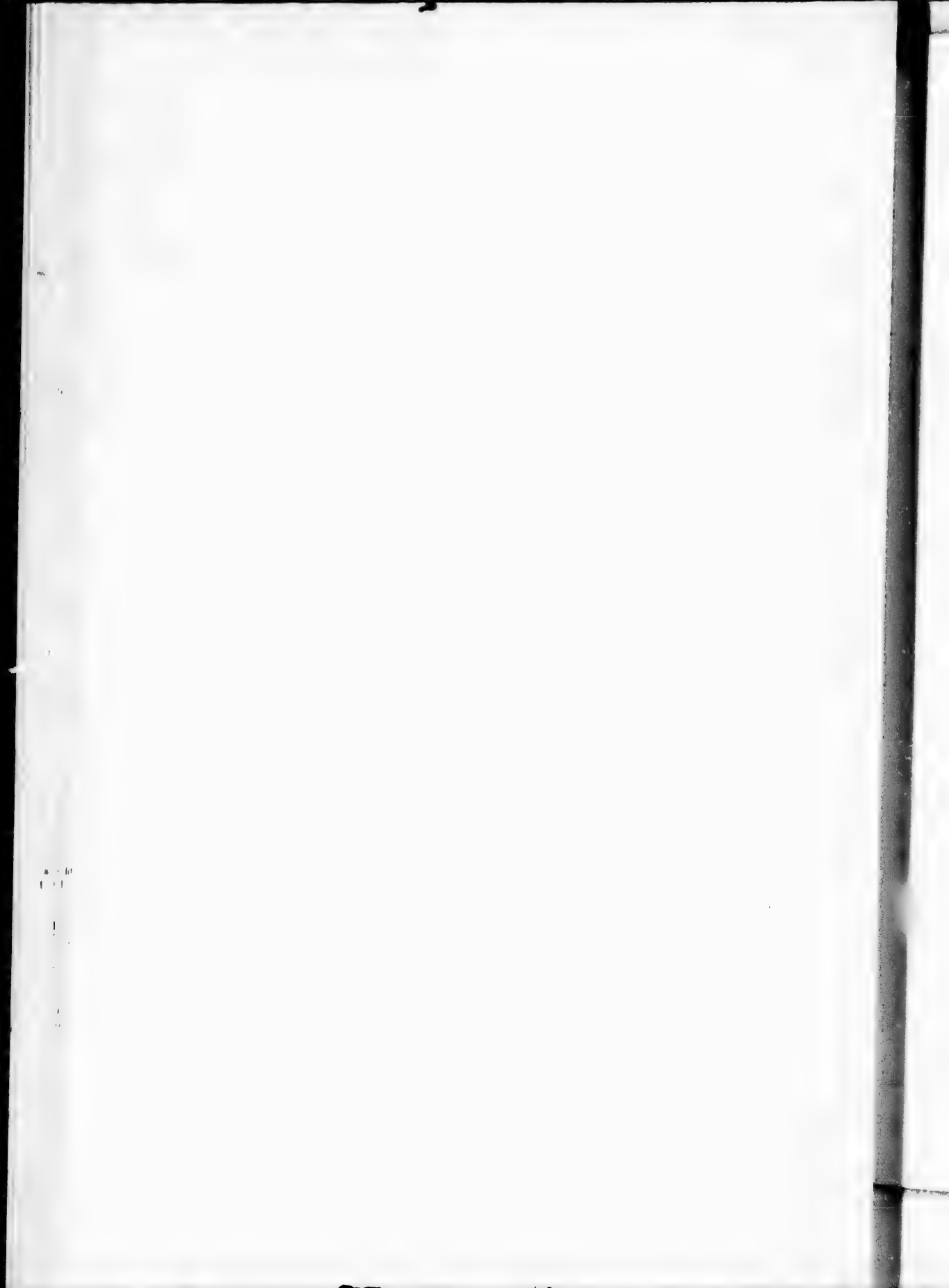
A larger Lumber Mill at Corner Brook, put up by a Mr. Silver, but now owned by Messrs. Maclean and Tupper of Halifax, was in full work employing some 30 hands; at Mr. Petipas' on the opposite side of Humber River there was another but smaller one belonging to two brothers named Pynn, formerly of St. John's, Newfoundland, but now naturalized Americans; while in the River there was an American vessel employed in prospecting for a site on which to erect one more.

All these Mills I am told in consequence of the peculiar position of this "Shore" with respect to the French Treaties are carried on without any license from the Government, or any grant of the ground on which the buildings are erected, and without paying any royalty for the timber they fell.

This increase of population must before long force on the Government two considerations of very unequal magnitude. First, to afford the British inhabitants the means of obtaining justice, and secondly to reconcile the increasing occupation of the shore with our treaties with the French.

With reference to the first, the smallest but most pressing, it is almost incredible that with a population numbering as I have above shewn several thousands, there is absolutely no redress whatever obtainable for any grievance except by the almost impossible process of recourse to the Courts at St. John's, or at the yearly visit of a Man-of-War, the Captain of which usually holds a commission as Justice of the Peace.

I am told that a Magistrate formerly resided at St. George's Bay, but having from some personal cause been withdrawn, the appointment



has never been filled up to prevent the possibility of giving the French cause of complaint. I was in consequence applied to by the leading men at St. George's to swear in a certain number of special Constables to act as guardians of public order and to prevent house robberies which had occasionally taken place; and acting on the precedent set by Captain Parish in 1868, I consented to do, though deeming it rather a stretch of my authority, and completed the number originally fixed on by him, viz:—8 swearing them in for one year.

In this matter, I was glad to receive on my return to St. John's, the^{the} opinion of Chief Justice Sir Hugh Hoyles, then Administering the Government, that I had acted rightly and within the Law.

One Magistrate stationed at St. George's Bay, with powers extending over the whole district and with a Constable at each of the principal places would probably be found sufficient for the present to meet this want.

With reference to the increase of population and its bearing upon the treaties with France, though I am not disposed to think the question so imminent as I had been led to anticipate, yet it must without doubt, before long force itself into notice. That it has not done so already, is much owing to the good sense and forbearance usually evinced by the French naval officers in dealing with the difficulties that arise and in soothing the susceptibilities of their own people. At the same time it is to be borne in mind that the settlement of a certain number of British subjects on the "French Shore" to act as guardians was originally encouraged by the French themselves and that treaties which may not have been irksome or unnatural in 1713 have a very different aspect in 1872.

With reference to this I would quote a paragraph from Captain R. V. Hamilton's report of July 13th, 1864, to Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, in which he says:—

"In the few cases in which I have co-operated with the French naval officers, I have found them most conciliatory and forbearing

" towards our people, and I believe they restrain their fishing masters, frequently from acts perhaps strictly in accordance with the letter of the law, but likely to produce ill-feeling, where no material interests are at stake."

" They are quite aware that the anomalous state of affairs now existing, is partly their own fault, from the system, after the peace, of encouraging one or two settlers to live in each harbour to act as guardians in their absence, and after two or three generations there is a large population in several parts who cannot in justice be removed; it is also due in some measure to their system of drawing for the different harbours every five years, by which a complete periodical change of people may occur who are frequently not at all satisfied with the privileges granted to the English by their predecessors."

For a proper consideration of this subject it is necessary to point out that the coast between Cape Ray and Ingornachioix Bay is on a somewhat different footing from the rest of the French shore.

While it is the part which is probably most valuable to us; which, owing to a soil and climate already possesses and constantly attracts numerous settlers; which has forests of fine timber and probably considerable mineral wealth; it is at the same time a part of which the French make scarcely any use for fishing stations.

In the spring they pass up the shore from St. Pierre to their more valued stations to the North of Hawke's Bay fishing as they go; but they have no rooms nor establishments, nor as far as I can ascertain have ever had any, except at Codroy and Red Island, the former of which this year fitted out about 20 men and the latter about 70. This appears to be all the use made by the French of these 200 miles of coast and it is for this that the country is kept closed and all development either prevented, or, if attempted at all, done so at the risk of the promoters being at any moment called upon to give up their works and remove.

It is also necessary to call attention to the state of the salmon fisheries on the French Shore. On the part of the coast I have just been dealing with, the French appear not to care about it at all, and to leave our people to fish in both the Rivers and Salt Water as they like; but the River of Ponds near Hawke's Bay is an exception and around the North and North East Coast, the French shew an increasing desire to possess themselves entirely of the River fisheries.

A difficulty having arisen at St. Barbe Bay, where an old resident named Genge, who had fished the Western Brook for many years had been ordered by the Commander of the French schooner, la "Belette," to discontinue doing so. I represented the case to the French Commander-in-Chief, Admiral de Surville, on my arrival at St. John's, and he readily admitted that the Rivers above High Water mark, must be considered as territorial, and not included in the shore rights, and promised that the matter should be looked into.

At Hare Bay, I am informed the French have possessed themselves entirely of the River fishery, and though there is no treaty warrant, whatever, for their doing so, refuse to give it up. Commander Knowles, was to enquire specially into this on his second visit to the North East Coast.

Failing to find the French Senior Officer at Croc, which place he had left the day before my arrival. I returned to St. John's on the 5th August.

Having detached the "Lapwing" to re-visit the "French Shore," including several places where I had already been,—I left St. John's on the 26th August, for the coast of Labrador, and departing from what has been the usual custom proceeded to the Northern part first, which, as the weather begins to break up, and the Fishermen to move South about the middle of September, I considered preferable.

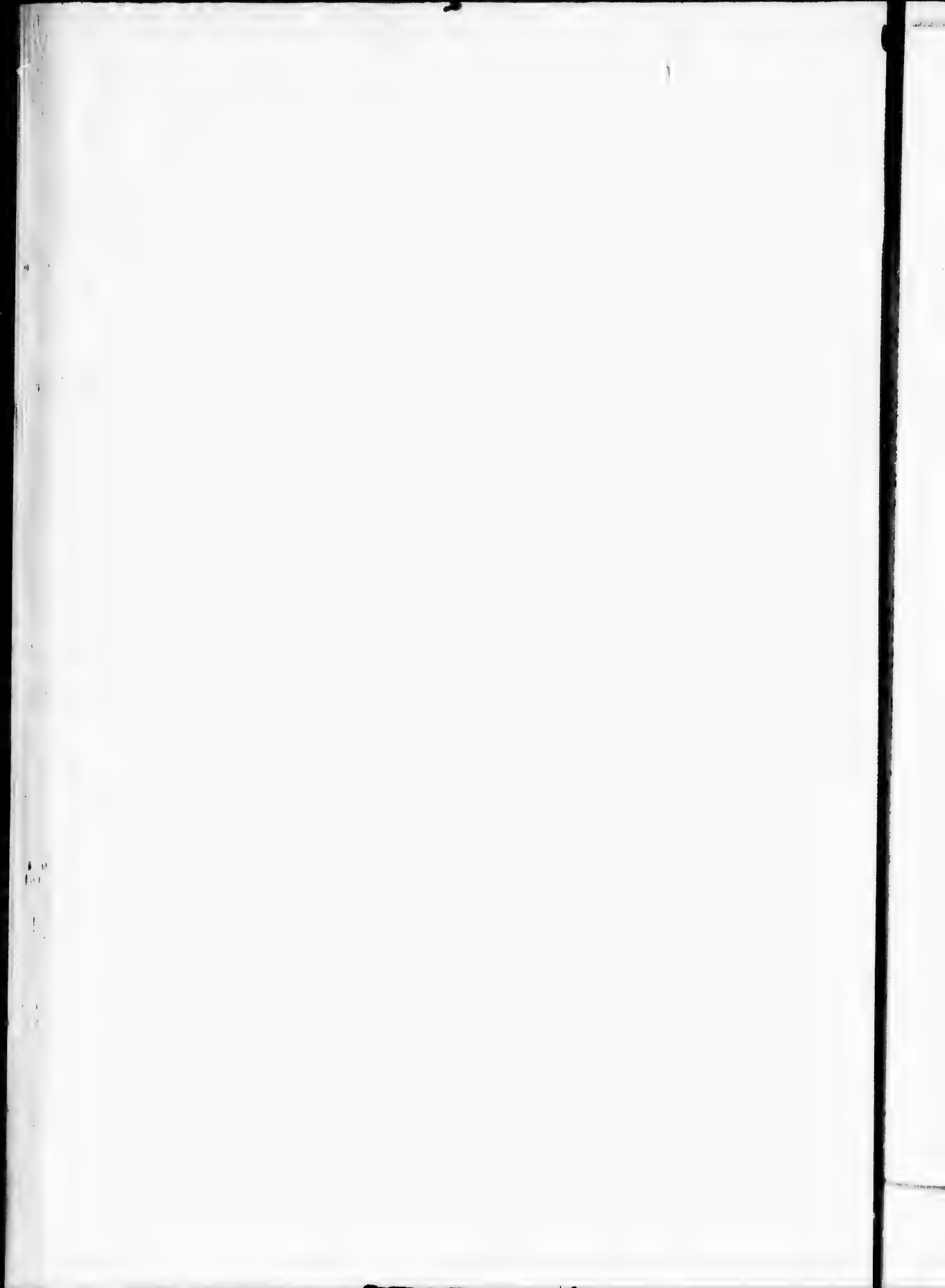
The places visited by me during my cruize, with dates of arrival and departure, are as follows :

PLACES VISITED.	ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
Domino Run	30 Aug. 1872	2 Sept. 1872
Curlew Harbor	2 Sept. "	4 " "
Cartwright Harbor	4 " "	8 " "
Mullin's Cove	8 " "	9 " "
Indian Tickle	9 " "	11 " "
Gready Harbor	11 " "	12 " "
Indian Harbor	12 " "	13 " "
Gready Harbor	13 " "	14 " "
Indian Tickle	14 " "	17 " "
Off Tub Harbor (Hawke Bay)	17 " "	21 " "
Off Battle Harbor	23 " "	23 " "
Deer Harbor	23 " "	27 " "
St. Charles Harbor	27 " "	28 " "
Belle Isle	28 " "	28 " "
Quirpon	28 " "	30 " "
St. Anthony Harbor	30 " "	1 Oct. "
Croc	1 Oct. "	1 " "
St. John's, N. F.	6 " "

On my arrival at Indian Tickle on the 9th of September, I found a Sergeant of Police and two Constables on board a trading schooner who had been sent by the Magistrate at Harbour Grace, with orders to proceed to the White Bear Islands with all possible dispatch, and enquire into the truth of a report which had reached him, of a murder having been committed there.

Though no rumour of such a nature had reached me, yet deeming that it could not but have an excellent effect on so wild a coast and tend to prevent crime to cordially co-operate with the civil power in such a case, I received the Constables on board the ship and proceeded to Indian Harbor, outside which the Islands in question lie. Touching at Gready Harbor, I there found Judge Pinsent, going his Circuit in the Newfoundland Government Revenue Cruizer, and received him on board to conduct the enquiry.





On arriving at Indian Harbor, the report proved to be without any foundation, and I then returned to Indian Tickle where I discharged the Judge and the Constables to the Revenue Schooner.

The fishery on the Labrador coast has been very unequal this year, for while at Indian Harbor and for about 30 miles to the North and from Battle Harbor to Bradore, it has been extremely good, on the intervening coast it has been much below the average, and in the neighbourhood of Venison Tickle almost a total failure.

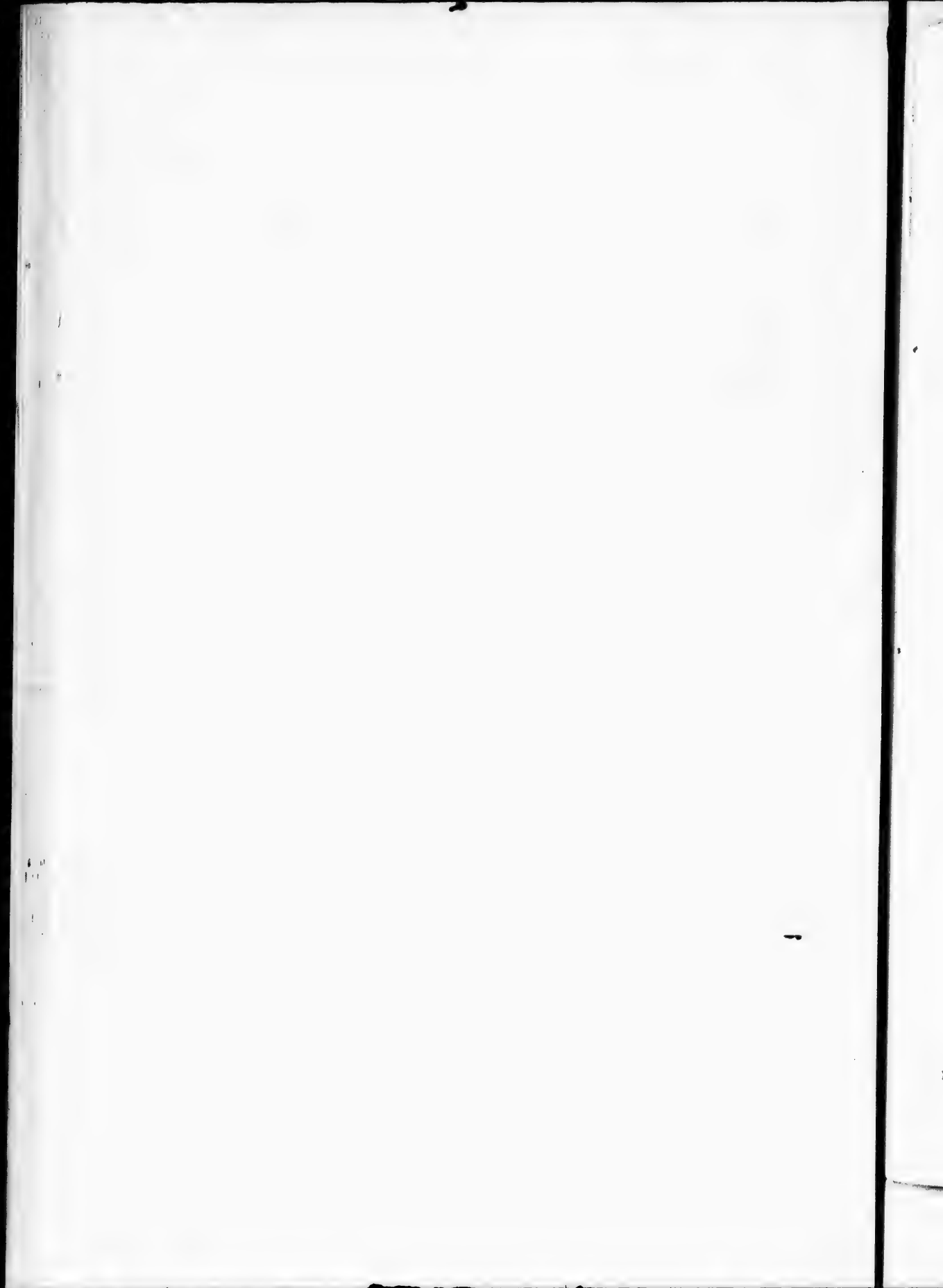
Various causes are assigned by the fishermen for this unequal distribution of the fish, but none of them founded on anything but the merest conjecture as far as I could see. At Indian Harbor the average catch was about 200 quintals a boat, at Battle Harbor about 100, at Indian Tickle and Gready Harbor from 80 to 100, and at Venison Tickle and the neighbourhood not more than 20 to 25.

The salmon fishery had also been very poor this year both at Hamilton's Inlet and Cartwright Harbor, it being, I was informed not more than one third of an average catch. Herring on the contrary, were very plentiful and exceedingly fine, and on the whole, I should think the Labrador catch would this year prove quite up to the usual average for the whole coast.

The presence of the Judge on the coast for the whole season rendered it unnecessary to bring any cases before me as a Magistrate, and no matter of any importance other than the one reported called for my interference.

I could not learn that any American or French fishermen had been on the part of the coast visited by me; and on enquiry I found that the latter had entirely abstained from fishing in the neighbourhood of the Island of Belle Isle this year.

When at St. Charles Harbor it was reported by the mail steamer "Osprey," that a Montreal Steamer had been wrecked at Belle Isle, and I started at once for the scene of the disaster, on arriving and



communicating with the Light-house keeper, I learnt that the vessel in question was the "Caspian," which had gone ashore near the landing place, as long ago as the 9th August, that the vessel sank in 5 minutes, but that the crew had been able to land in their boats and were taken off, and to England a few days afterwards by a passing vessel.

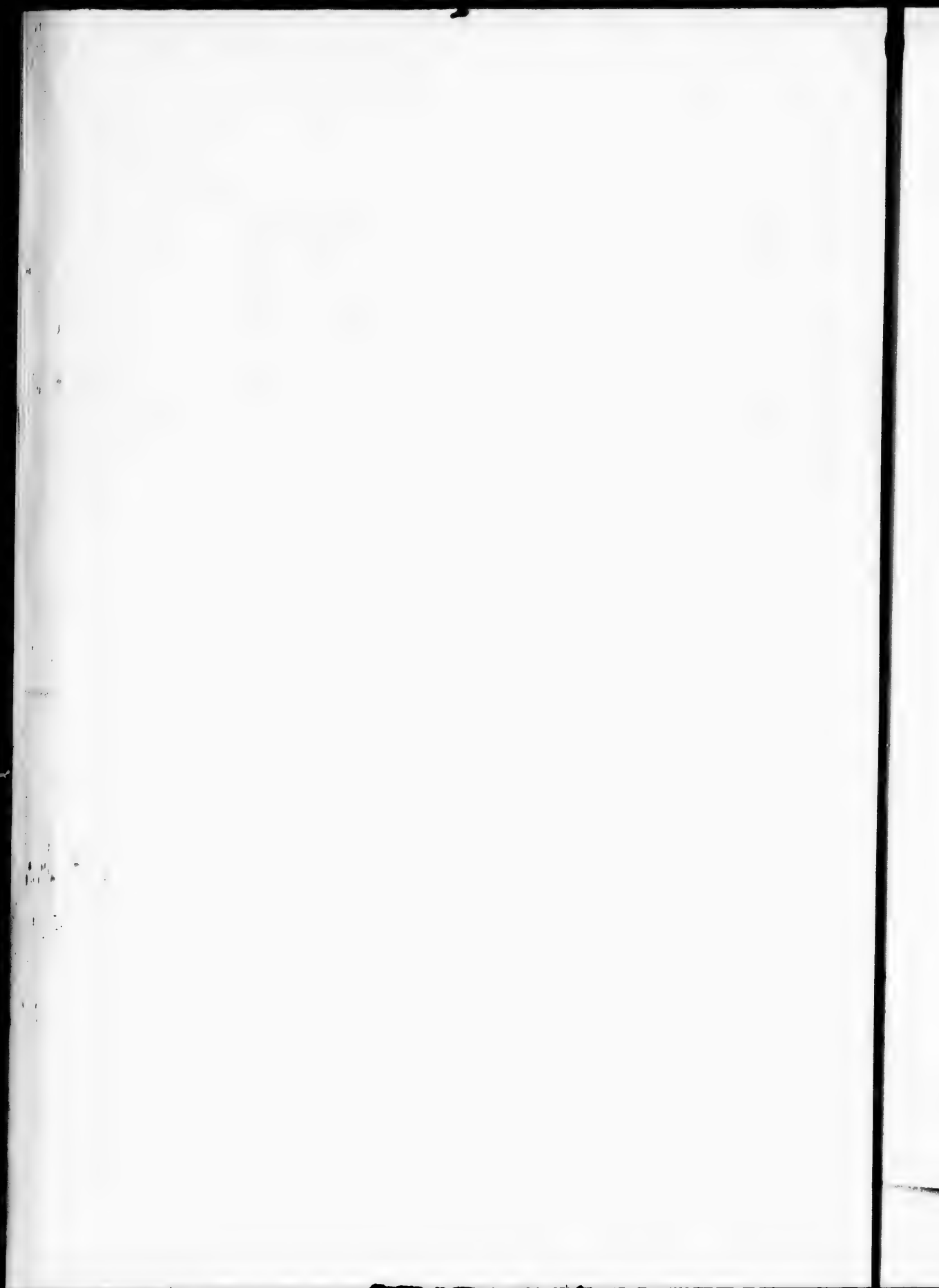
From Belle Isle I proceeded to Quirpon and in consequence of what I heard there of the doings of the French Sloop of War "Diamant" on the coast I went on to St. Anthony's Harbor, to enquire into the seizures of nets said to have been made by her.

On arrival I found the "Lapwing" had visited the place in the beginning of September and that depositions had been taken by Commander Knowles respecting these acts.

In the earlier part of my report, I have alluded to the good sense and good feeling usually shewn by the French naval officers, charged with the protection of their fisheries in dealing with our people settled on the French shore, and their readiness to meet us half way in preventing the unparalleled state of affairs created there by the treaties, from resulting in national animosities and acts of violence.

I must regret that the Commander of the "Diamant," has thought fit to depart from this wise course and to make a raid on the nets of our fishermen throughout as far as I can learn the whole of the French shore, without asking for the intervention of one of our vessels and without, (in many cases certainly) any warning or notice having been given to the sufferers.

The animosity which has been aroused by these proceedings leads me to fear that during the autumn and winter they will be retaliated on the French rooms and stages and on the gear which, in contravention of the treaties, it has been the custom of the French to leave on the shore in charge of the guardians, and when the Labrador fishermen are coming down the coast in their schooners by hundreds it will be (with the utmost desire to observe good faith on our part) almost if not quite impossible to detect and punish the perpetrators.



Each such departure from the conciliatory policy hitherto pursued must accelerate the inevitable crisis and if as appears probable, the French having put a construction on the treaties at variance with the wording and entirely in their own favour are preparing to enforce their claims in their own way and without consulting us, that crisis cannot be far off.

In order to combine the information gathered by me with Commander Knowles' letter on the subject, I make a separate report of the matter.

The summer on the coast of Labrador and the North part of Newfoundland, was a very fine one until the latter end of August, from which time until my departure there was constant rain and fog, in consequence of which it is to be feared much fish may have been spoiled in curing.

The services of Mr. O'Sullivan of St. John's, as pilot have been extremely useful to me, not only from his very accurate knowledge of the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, (the latter especially which is almost totally unsurveyed,) but also from his acquaintance with the fisheries and the usages and customs of the coast, by which decisions in cases of dispute are much guided.

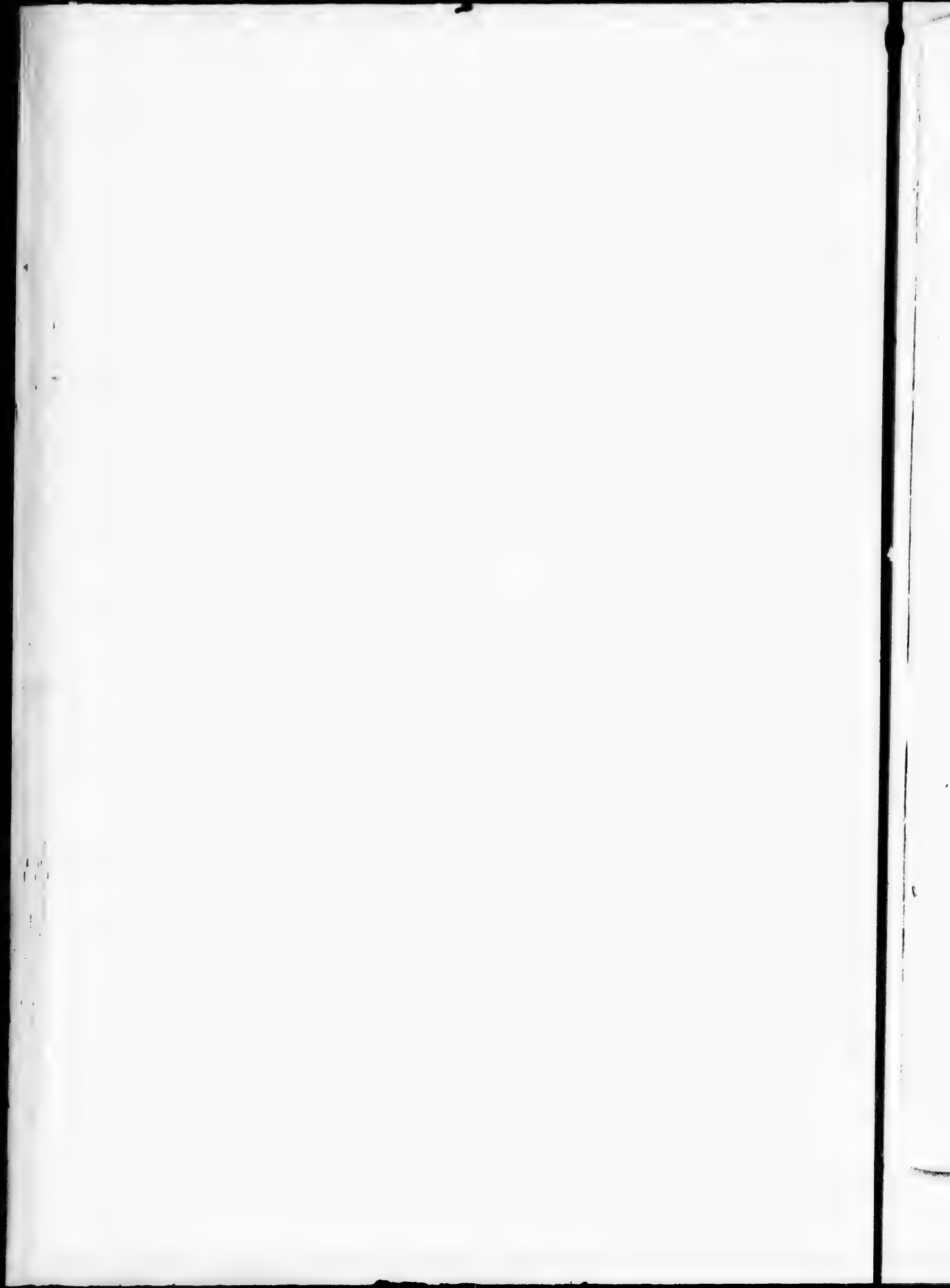
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. HOSKINS,

Captain and Senior Officer, Newfoundland.



A LIST OF VESSELS

BOARDED BY THE BOATS OF

H. M. S. "LAPWING," BETWEEN THE 6TH OF JULY

—AND—

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

A LIST OF VESSELS BOARDED BY

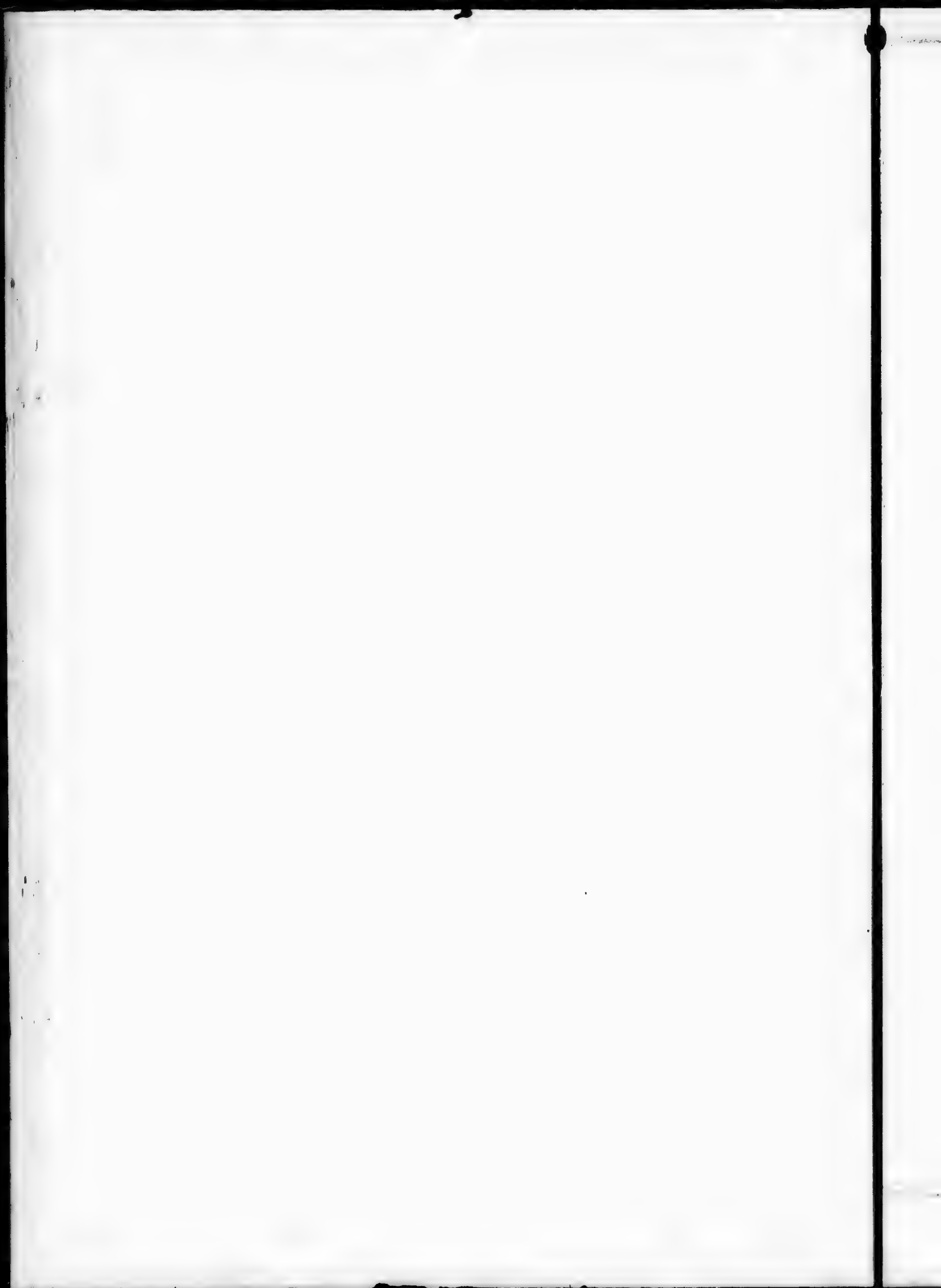
NAME OF		
VESSEL.	MASTER.	OWNER.
Pat. Power	Reeves	Zwicker & Co
Industry	John Pine	John Pine
Velocipede	Henry Shepherd	J. Bryden
Native Lass	S. Dalton	Thomas Dalton
Louisa	James Manuel	James Manuel
Brothers	Robert Bert	Robert Bert
Laurel	Patrick Walsh	Patrick Walsh
Margaret	Patrick Doody	Patrick Doody
Hasdrubel	Richard Hunt	Richard Hunt
Glide	John McLundy	John McLundy
Julian	Wm. Windsor	Samuel Windsor
Mary Green	John Castor	John Caster
Edward Lydia	Wm. Abbott	William Abbott
Fleetwing	Elijah Bury	Elijah Bury
Alert	Elias Pichard	John Hunter
Handy Andy	Ephriam Shankle	Ephriam Shankle
Grand Master	James Sealonger	James Sealonger
Senator	Charles Joy	Ness & Co
Merit	John Joy	Hueh & Morish
Daring	Isaac Sink	J. Slongloght
Annie Ross	Lewis Jones	James Ross
Stella	Robert Lord	Zwicker & Co
Amiel Corkum	Alexander Eisenoir	Eisenoir & Low
C. W. Anderson	William Smith	C. W. Anderson

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THE BOATS OF H. M. S. "LAPWING."

BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMRER OF			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
Mahone Bay	Schr.	Eng.	7	72	..	Yes	Yes
Conche	"	"	2	17	..	"	"
St. John's	"	"	7	72	..	"	"
Catalina	"	"	2	17	..	"	"
Turlington	"	"	4	42	..	No	"
St. John's	"	"	7	28	2	Yes	No
Trinity Bay	"	"	7	40	2	"	Yes
"	"	"	7	22	2	"	"
Cape Frills	"	"	8	26	2	"	"
"	"	"	7	33	2	"	"
Swain's Island	"	"	5	18	1	No	No
Greenspond	"	"	2	18	1	"	"
Bonavista Bay	"	"	8	44	3	Yes	"
Greenspond	"	"	8	35	2	"	"
LaHave	"	"	5	18	2	No	"
"	"	"	13	57	4	Yes	Yes
"	"	"	12	50	3	"	"
Luncberg	"	"	21	70	6	"	"
"	"	"	13	60	4	"	"
"	"	"	14	66	4	"	"
"	"	"	11	33	3	"	"
"	"	"	17	72	5	"	"
"	"	"	14	48	3	"	"
"	"	"	14	50	4	"	"



A LIST OF VESSELS BOARDED BY

NAME OF		
VESSEL.	MASTER.	OWNER.
Druid	Alfred Haster	Zwicker & Co
A. Frazer	Edward Hurtle	Edward Hurtle
Rovers Bride	John Fralick	John Fralick
Lily Dale	John Shankle	John Shankle
J. W. Mulock.	George Mangler	Joseph Mulock
J. Frazer	Emanuel Sarty	John Corkum
Riverdale	Jacob Sarty	Jacob Sarty
Flight	John Haster	John Haster
Mary	Beliard	Beliard
Brothers	James Whittle	Bonnell
Dove	C. Colonel	C. Colonel
Romeo	J. Whittle	Bonnell
Pride of the North....	W. Young	W. Young
Trouble	M. Caines	J. Caines
Betsy	J. Fullett	J. Fullett
Wm. Drake	Braves	Braves
Emily	Barons	Barons
Velletta	W. Martin	W. Tessier
Rose	M. Merton	Henry Silver
Hawke	Morris	Johnston
Dominion	Dan. Steed	Hills
F. Irwin	Petipas	Petipas
Aurora	J. Furlong	J. Furlong
Lady Burton	Stephen Green	Stephen Green

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THE BOATS OF H. M. S. "LAPWING."

BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMBER.			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STEER, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
uneberg	Schr.	Eng.	21	97	6	Yes	Yes
"	"	"	9	32	2	"	"
adHavo	"	"	16	52	5	"	"
"	"	"	16	57	5	"	"
"	"	"	16	57	5	"	"
"	"	"	14	43	4	"	"
"	"	"	11	39	3	"	"
uneberg	"	"	14	65	4	"	"
ort-au-Choix	"	"	2	16	1	No	"
ities	"	"	5	21	3	Yes	"
onne Bay	"	"	4	12	2	No	No
"	"	"	11	31	2	Yes	"
"	"	"	10	74	3	"	Yes
John's Island	"	"	8	20	3	No	No
onne Bay	"	"	8	35	3	"	Yes
"	"	"	9	36	3	Yes	"
"	"	"	9	36	3	"	"
John's	"	"	3m 8w	54	3	"	"
onne Bay	"	"	12	60	4	"	"
John's	"	"	7	56	3	"	"
lottetown	"	"	11	69	2	"	"
of Islands	"	"	13	54	4	"	No
"	"	"	7	20	3	No	"
"	"	"	6m 2w	27	2	Yes	"

A LIST OF VESSELS BOARDED BY

NAME OF		
VESSEL.	MASTER.	OWNER.
Enterprise	Samuel Matthews	Samuel Matthews
Phoebe Jane	James White	James White
Ebenezer	Richard Halfyard	P. Rogerson & Son
Lady Elgin	Thomas Hiscock	John Ball
Bunnymede	G. Raymond	J. W. Stewart
Lilian	J. Harris	Job, Brothers
Young Prince	J. Mangle	B. Snogall
Flora	James Morris	J. March & Son
Stirling Clipper	M. Fennel	A. Goodrich
Mic Mac	J. Duffett	J. Perry
Thomas Ridley	J. Rossiter	J. Rossiter
Florence	William Taylor	Ridley & Sons
True Blue	Robert Joyce	Robert Joyce
Margaret Ann	John Shaw	John Shaw
Jane	John Roberts	John Roberts
News Boy	James Wetton	James Wetton
Vivid	James Howell	B. H. Gould
Mary Ann	John Hunt	Pattison & Co
Minotaur	S. Gillespie	S. Gillespie
William	Jabez Legros	Boyd & McDougall
Mary Jane	William Marshall	Wm. Marshall
Imogene	W. Duggan	Petipas
Sweet Home	George Soper	Ridley & Son
Hope	A. Parsons	John Rourke

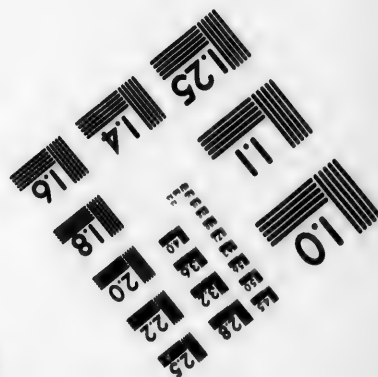
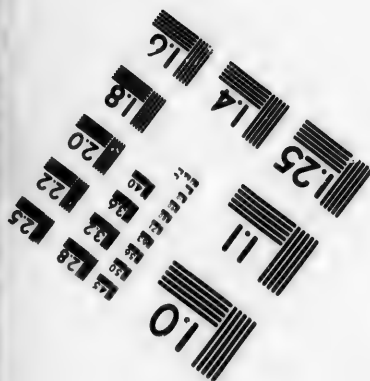
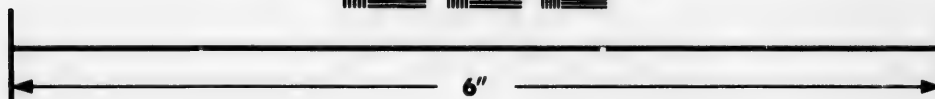
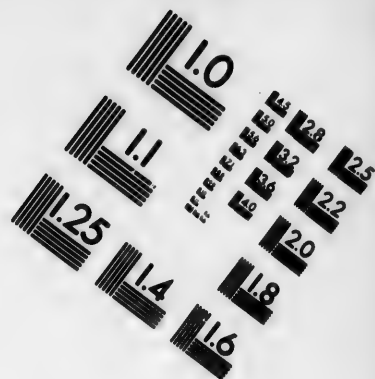
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THE BOATS OF H. M. S. "LAPWING."

BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMBER OF			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
Bay of Islands	Schr.	Eng.	7	31	3	Yes	No
Greenspond	"	"	9m 2w	37	3	"	Yes
Bonne Bay	Brigt.	"	10	59	4	"	"
Catalina	Schr.	"	9m 1w	47	3	"	"
"	"	"	9m 2w	50	3	"	"
Haun Harbor	"	"	10m 2w	55	4	"	"
Catalina	"	"	11m 1w	70	4	"	"
Trinity Bay	"	"	9m 2w	64	3	"	No
Catalina	Brigt.	"	14	99	5	"	Yes
"	Schr.	"	10m 2w	65	4	"	"
Carbonear	Brig.	"	21m 8w	164	9	"	"
"	Brigt.	"	17m 3w	130	5	"	"
"	"	"	13m 5w	152	6	"	"
Trinity Bay	Schr.	"	7	30	2	"	"
Brigus	"	"	9m 2w	72	3	"	"
Bonne Bay	"	"	10	44	3	"	"
Carbonear	"	"	6m 1w	45	3	"	"
Harbor Grace	"	"	9	40	3	"	"
Fortune Harbor	"	"	5m 1w	20	3	"	No
Conception Bay	"	"	7m 2w	40	3	"	Yes
Kirpon	"	"	4	28	2	"	No
Bay of Islands	"	"	8m 2w	Unk'n.	2	"	"
Carbonear	Brigt.	"	13m 4w	67	6	"	Yes
"	Schr.	"	6m 3w	75	3	"	No



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A LIST OF VESSELS BOARDED BY

NAME OF		
VESSEL.	MASTER.	OWNER.
Velocity.....	S. English	Ewen Stalb
Don	William Higden	Job, Brothers
Emeline.....	Edgar Penny	E. Penny
Thomas Bagley.....	S. Pippin	Mr. Smith
Elizabeth	George Taylor	John Rourke
Pearl	J. Messervey	J. Messervey
Mary Ann.....	Henry Beale	Henry Beale
Emma	J. Halfyard	W. Halfyard
William.....	Gabriel Rose	Boyd & McDougall
Jabez	James Parsons	James Parsons
Margaret.....	Pierco	Redmond
Victor	Thomas Noel	J. R. Maddick
Morning Star.....	M. George	M. George
Bella.	T. McDonald	T. McDonald
Rover.....	John Penny	John Penny
Cygnet	D. Lang	D. Lang
Mary Ann.....	Henry Beale	Henry Beale
Capochen	John Fowler	John Fowler
Quickstep.....	J. Lonagan	J. Lonagan
Jessin.....	Edward Maxner	Eisenoir & Co
Mary Young.....	Casper Swass	John Swass
Belle	Paul Burns	Eisenoir & Co
Debel	D. Weshamer.	M. Weshamer
Sarah Axner.	Samuel Oxner	Samuel Orner

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THE BOATS OF H. M. S. "LAPWING."

BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMBER.			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
St. John's	Schr.	Eng.	8	46	4	Yes	Yes
Trinity Bay	"	"	8m 2w	38	3	"	"
Carbonear	Brigt.	"	24m 5w	135	7	"	"
St. John's	Schr.	"	9m 1w	64	4	"	"
Carbonear	"	"	6m 3w	80	3	"	"
Charlottetown	"	"	4	28	3	"	"
Ship Head	"	"	4	25	2	"	No
Bonne Bay	"	"	6	Unk'n.	2	No	"
Conception Bay	"	"	8m 2w	25	3	Yes	Yes
Peters Island	"	"	8m 1w	35	2	"	"
Bay of Islands	"	"	7m 2w	30	3	No	"
Carbonear	"	"	10m 4w	42	4	Yes	"
Bay of Islands	"	"	5m 2w	50	2	"	"
Black Bay	"	"	7	25	3	No	No
Carbonear	"	"	16m 4w	75	4	Yes	Yes
Bonne Bay	"	"	6m 1w	20	2	"	"
Ship Head	"	"	5	15	1	No	"
East Modeste	"	"	6	27	2	Yes	"
Carrolls Cove	"	"	4	30	2	"	"
Lunenburg	"	"	17	68	5	"	"
Halifax	"	"	21	78	7	"	"
Lunenburg	"	"	20	120	6	"	"
"	"	"	14	43	4	"	"
LaHave	"	"	10	33	3	"	"

A LIST OF VESSELS BOARDED BY

NAME OF		
VESSEL.	MASTER.	OWNER.
Wasp	Jacob Allen	J. Bell
C. W. Lyle	John Smell	John Smell
Telegram	Richard Drake	Charles Bowring
Wyvis	Ronkey	Ronkey
Spring Bird	James Smith	James Smith
Cygnets	James Richard	James Richard
John McKean	Francis Smith	Francis Smith
J. C. Ritey	John Ritey	John Ritey
Adonis	Samuel Ritey	Samuel Ritey
Celerity	T. Gressor	T. Gressor
James McKean	Joseph Ritey	Joseph Ritey
Caleb Corkum	James Cuncroy	James Cuncroy
Support	Thomas Ann	Thomas Ann
Bandit	Philip Smith	Wm. Watson
Tropic Bird	L. Young	L. Young
Merit	J. Spindler	J. Spindler
Harvest Home	Henry Hisson	Henry Hisson
Trial	Wm. Emberley	Wm. Emberley
Charles Tupper	J. Heckman	James Cookmaster
Golden West	John Swicker	Wm. Smith
Duck	S. Blundell	Job, Brothers
Malinda Ann	John Publico	John Publico
Ella	S. Vestable	S. Vestable
John Hill	James Bransfield	J. Maddick

THE BOATS OF H. M. S. "LAPWING."

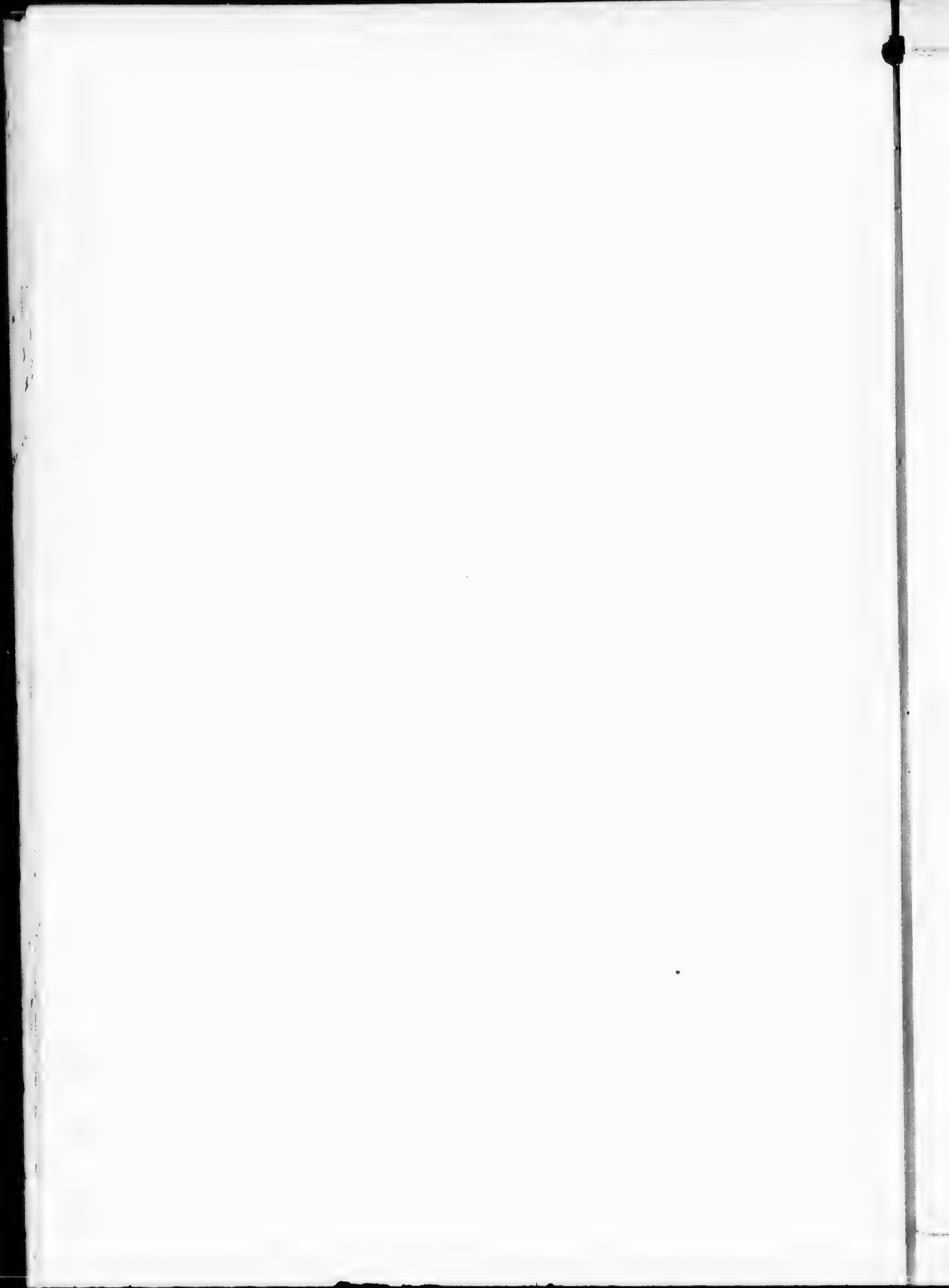
BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMBER OF			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
Luneberg	Schr.	Eng.	11	46	3	Yes	Yes
"	"	"	11	31	3	"	"
Catalina	"	"	9	51	3	"	"
La Have	"	"	14	57	4	"	"
"	"	"	14	56	4	"	"
"	"	"	21	96	6	"	"
"	"	"	11	48	4	"	"
"	"	"	7	58	5	"	"
"	"	"	17	48	5	"	"
"	"	"	14	51	4	"	"
"	"	"	14	49	4	"	"
"	"	"	13	51	4	"	"
Bonne Bay	"	"	7	30	3	"	No
Trinity Bay	"	"	12	80	5	"	Yes
Halifax	"	"	14	60	4	"	"
Luneberg	"	"	11	48	3	"	"
Mahone Bay	"	"	16	56	5	"	"
Trinity Bay	"	"	12	50	4	"	"
La Have	"	"	27	86	6	"	"
"	"	"	14	56	4	"	"
Trinity Bay	"	"	8	50	3	"	"
La Have	"	"	14	52	4	"	"
Mahone Bay	"	"	11	40	3	"	"
Carbonear	"	"	6	26	2	"	"

A LIST OF VESSELS BOARDED BY

NAME OF		
VESSEL.	MASTER.	OWNER.
Blake	Melondy	Melondy
Merchant	Samuel Short	Samuel Short
Charles Thompson....	S. Beckman	William Samborn
Edward Lee.....	Tobin	"
Emma Jane.....	W. Duggan	Petipas
Eunice Dexter.....	B. Dexter	B. Dexter
Lark.....	D. Windsor	D. Windsor
Lizzie Dobman.....	A. Gifford	A. Gifford
Margaret Ann... ..	S. Gifford	Giffin Brothers
Island Gem.....	Stephen Giffin	"
Rosanada.....	J. Wilkie	J. Wilkie
Silian Star.....	J. Smith	J. Smith
Osprey	John Brine	March & Son
Onward	Lewis Tremayne	Lewel & Cox
Diclytris	J. Anderson	J. Anderson
B. Wier.....	John Hooper	John Hooper
Kossuth.....	T. Messervey	Messervey
Osprey.....	James Ozong	E. LeRoux & Co
Southern Hope.....	J. Morris	E. LeRoux & Co
J. C. Miller.....	H. Vignon	E. LeRoux
Agara	Andre Vignon	Leonore Vignon
Wide Awake	Place Vignon	"
Elmira	Parsons	Parsons
Margaret.....	John Dixon	John Dixon

THE BOATS OF H. M. S. "LAPWING."

BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMBER OF			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
Cape Frill	Schr.	Eng.	5	20	2	No	Yes
Ance Harbor	"	"	22	45	6	Yes	"
Newbury Port	"	Am'n.	16	157	5	"	"
"	"	"	16	109	5	"	"
Bay of Islands	"	Eng.	8	70	4	"	"
Liverpool, N. B.	"	"	6	51	Nil.	No	No
Bonne Bay	"	"	7	20	3	"	Yes
Shelbourne	"	"	9	60	3	"	"
Louis Head, N. S.	"	"	13	50	4	"	"
"	"	"	12m 4w	71	5	"	No
La Have	"	"	11	40	3	"	"
Port Medway	"	"	11	39	3	"	"
St. John's	S. Str.	"	17	274	Nil.	"	"
Halifax	Schr.	"	5	53	"	"	"
Luneberg	"	"	9	58	3	"	"
St. George's Bay	"	"	9	57	3	"	"
"	"	"	7	51	3	"	"
"	"	"	5	33	2	"	"
"	"	"	5	Unk'n.	2	No	Yes
Esquimaux Point	"	"	10	41	2	Yes	"
"	"	"	7	29	2	"	"
"	"	"	9	42	3	"	"
Bay of Islands	"	"	6	40	2	"	"
Halifax	"	"	6	55	2	"	"



A LIST OF VESSELS BOARDED BY

NAME OF		
VESSEL.	MASTER.	OWNER.
Elisha	George Pard	D'Orient
Florence Silver.....	McMurphy	Henry Silver
Warrior.....	Charles de St. Croix	Clemons & Co
Brisk.....	Thomas Pond	De Gruchy & Co
Morning Light.....	Thomas Maskll	John Maskll
Bloomer	Robert Lewis	Robert Lewis
Hannah	Pasquale Benoit	Pasquale Benoit
Annie Florence	Messervey	Messervey
Laura Liverpool.....	J. McFarlane	J. McFarlane

THE BOATS OF H. M. S. "LAPWING."

BELONGING.	RIG.	COLORS.	NUMBER.			REGISTER'D YES OR NO.	NAME ON STERN, YES OR NO.
			MEN.	TONS.	BOATS		
Quebec	Schr.	Eng.	6	57	Nil.	Yes	Yes
Bonne Bay	"	"	8	63	2	"	"
Jersey	Bright.	"	6	64	Nil.	"	"
La Poile	Schr.	"	6	32	"	"	"
Gedoore	"	"	5	38	"	"	"
Bonne Bay	"	"	5	43	"	"	"
Arichat	"	"	5	40	"	"	"
St. George's Bay	"	"	5	72	"	"	"
Margaree	"	"	4	52	"	"	"

CHARLES G. F. KNOWLES,
Commander.

H. M. S. "Lapwing,"
At St. John's, N. F.,
7th October, 1872.



List of Inhabitants

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.	Name of Place.
	William Green Cornelius Seanne J. Terry Richard Gray T. Furlow — Wills		Cat Cove
			Little Canada Canada Harbour
Coachman's Cove	John Downey John Downey, Jr. Daniel Downey John Bailey John Normor Richard Dobbin Andrew Dow John Demfy Timothy Drover	W. and 7 W. and 3 W. and 4 W. and 6 W. and 1 W. and 1 W. and 2 W. and 6 W. and 3	Inglee Cove in Canada Bay
Fleur de Lys	John Welsh John Welsh, Jr. Robert Welsh George Lewis Patrick Shelley Edward Shelley Jeremiah Ford John Connaway	W. and 4 W. and 4 W. and 1 W. and 3 W. W. and 1 W. and 5	
Hooping Harbour	Widow Compton Samuel Compton Josiah Compton Jesse Tucker Widow Hancock Stephen Langford John Canning	9 Children W. and 2 W. and 1 W. and 1 4 Children W. and 1 W. and 4	Canada Arm Hilliers Harbour or Boutiton

of Inhabitants on the French Shore, Newfoundland.

Name of Place.		Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Chidren.	Name of Place.		Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.
Cat Cove		Philip Reeves	W. and 7	Conche Harbour		Walter Joy	W.
Little Canada Canada Harbour		John Reeves David Dooley	W. and 4 W. and 4			Widow Kenney	10
						John Joy	W. and 5
Inglee Cove in Canada Bay		South Side	Mr. John Casey			W. and 4	
			Michael Casey			W. and 3	
			John Pine			W. and 1	
			Widow Casey			3	
			Patrick Carroll			W. and 6	
			Thomas Kearsey			W. and 2	
			John Hunt			W. and 3	
			Mr. John Dower			W. and 7	
			Mr. Ed. Dower			W. and 17	
			Mr. J. Kenny			W. and 2	
Jas. Fitzpatrick	W. and 5						
George Ralph	W. and 1						
John Burn	W. and 2						
Mr. A. Linfield	W. and 7						
Mr. J. Bromley	W. and 4						
Mr. P. Bromley	W. and 2						
Mr. Thos. Martin	W. and 5						
Mr. Jas. Flinn	W. and 1						
Martin Flinn	W. and 12						
Richard Joy	1 Sister						
				Cape Rouge Harbour	N. E. Shore S. W. Store	Maurice Poor	W. and 9
						James Burn	W. and 3
Canada Arm		Michael Shelly William Vatcher				Mrs. Sweetland	2
						Timothy Pine	W.
						Thomas Pine	W. and 2
						Mrs. Ensley	Widow 2
Hilliers Harbour or Boutiton		Matthew Roberts James Dempsey		Pelier Creek.		James Try	W. and 2

List of Inhabitants

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.	Name of Place.
Croc Harbour	Widow Hope		Ireland Bight (Hare Bay)
	James Hope		
	Stephen Wiseman	W. and 3	
	Patrick Kearney	W. and 2	
	Thomas Keough	2	
St. Juliens	Thomas Clance	W. and 5	Stark's Bight (Hare Bay)
	Benjamin Johnson	W. and 5	
Grand Oies	John Keough	W. and 3	Goose Cove (Hare Bay)
	William Keough	1	
	James Carter	W. and 1	
	John Whelan	W.	
Petites Hettes	George McGrath	W. and 18	Trois Montagnes Cremailere
	John Haggarty	W. and 3	
Havre du Fours	Henry Lake	W. and 2	St. Anthony Har- bour
	John Davis	W. and 1	
Nichol Islands (Hare Bay)	John Johnson	W. and 1	
	William Johnson	W. and 7	
Lock's Cove (Hare Bay)	Martin Bromley	W.	
	William Bromley	W. and 2	
	Patrick Bromley	W. and 3	
	Michael Bromley	W. and 5	
	Michael Dig	W.	
	Henry Bromley	W. and 3	
	John Elvert	W.	
	John Finamore	W. and 5	
	Eli Ellett	W. and 7	
	Fred. Rowbotham	W. and 4	
	James Cobb		

of Inhabitants on the French Shore, Newfoundland.

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.
Ireland Bight (Hare Bay)	John Johnson Thomas Pitman Joseph Coles John Coles Joseph Bouncee Levi Andrews William Reid	W. and 6 W. and 6 5 W. and 3 W. W. and 10 W. and 10	St. Anthony or St. Mein Bay	Mr. Henry Pilgrim Richard Pilgrim John Pilgrim William Pilgrim Henry Pilgrim Mark Pilgrim Albert Pilgrim Alfred Sims	W. W. and 10 W. and 5 W. and 3 W. W. and 1 W. and 7
Stark's Bight (Hare Bay)	Patrick Lane William Ward	W. and 2 W. and 4	St. Charles or French Cove	William Ireland William Curlew George Richards Andrew Colburn Frank White	W. W. W. and 2 W. W.
Goose Cove (Hare Bay)	James Sexton Timothy Sexton Patrick Sexton John Sullivan Alfred Davis Michael Fry George Carpenter George Gordon Henry Pin George Elms Charles Griffin	W. and 2 W. and 3 W. and 3 W. and 9 W. and 3 W. and 1 W. and 3 W. W. and 7 W. and 1 3	Great Braha	William Norman Thomas Barron	W. and 1 W. and 3
Trois Montagnes	Thomas Rose	W. and 3	Little Braha	Thomas Pilgrim Henry Budgell John Colburn	W. and 2 W. and 2 W. and 1
Cremaillere	John Patey	W. and 8	St. Lunaire Bay	John Patey Henry Foot Solomon Drew Charles Drew Thomas Bussey Thomas Joy Wm. Cumberland	W. and 13 W. and 7 W. and 8 W. and 2 W. W. and 4 W. and 7
St. Anthony Har- bour	Joseph Boyd James Egle Joseph Jeans Robert Sims William Patey, Sr. David Patey Peter Patey John Slade Eli Maidmont James Curtis George Burt Henry Moore John Sims	W. and 1 W. and 2 1 5 W. and 5 W. W. and 2 W. and 2 W. and 2 W. W. and 4 W. and 6 W. and 2			

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Name

**Upper and
Grignets**

Fortune H

Quirpon Isl

Quirpon Hai

List of Inhab

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.	Name of Place.		
Upper and Lower Grignets Harbour	John Heal	W.	Noddy Harbour or Bail des Mauv		
	Charles Foley	W.			
	James Hillier	W. and 3			
	John Compton	W. and 1			
	John Harold	W. and 3	L'ance Midi		
	Jacob Hill	W. and 3			
	Henry Sheppard	W. and 7			
	William Fuke	W. and 5			
	George Peterson	W. and 2	Haha Bay		
	Simeon Hillier	W. and 1			
	Henry Crompton	W.			
	Andrew Bown	W. and 3			
	James Carpenter	W. and 1	Cape Onion		
	Thomas Hillier	W. and 3			
Bryan Kavanagh	W. and 2				
Abraham Norman	W. and 1				
George Hillier	W.	Pistolet Bay (Woody Point)			
Luke Manuel					
Fortune Harbour	Joseph Quinlan	W. and 5	Schooner or Brandy Island		
	Joseph Snow	W. and 8			
	Henry Warford	W. and 5			
	Abraham Filyard	W. and 5			
	Laurence Head	W. and 4			
	Thomas Head	W. and 2			
Quirpon Island	Francis Pearce	W. and 4	Cooks Harbour		
	James Burn	W. and 2			
Quirpon Harbour	Frederick Pynn	W. and 11		Cape Norman	
	Henry Tucker	W. and 9			
	Robert Bartlett	W. and 4			
	William Nursell	W. and 3			
	Thomas Travis	}		Boat Harbour	
	Patrick Dorothy				
	Moses Pynn	1			Big Brook
	Archibald Taylor	W.			
	Thomas Clark	W. and 1			
	George Brent	W. and 2			
	Widow Bessey	3	Eddies Cove		
	John Butlett	W. and 8			

st of Inhabitants on the French Shore, Newfoundland.

No n.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.
3 1 3 3 7 2 1	Noddy Harbour or Bail des Mauves	Joseph Bartlett Jacob Eddison William Tucker William Eddison Lorenzo Bartlett	W. and 10 W. and 9 W. and 3 W. W. and 1	Pine Cove		
3 1 3 2 1	L'ance Midi	William Deckers John Taylor Jordan Sheppard	W. and 6 W. and 5 W. and 8	Shoal Cove	Henry Cain	W. and 5
3 1 3 2 1	Haha Bay	William Parmeter Philip Ledru	W. and 4	Poverty Cove or Sandy Bay	George Coles Thomas White John White	W. and 9 W. and 7 W.
5 3 5 4 2 2 4 2	Cape Onion	Abel Deckers Henry Beampre	W. and 8 W. and 2	Green Island Cove	Thos. Mitchelmore Philip Coates	W. and 7 W. and 9
1 9 4 3 8	Pistolet Bay (Woody Point)	Joseph Brown John Masey, Sr. John Masey, Jr.	W. and 4 W. W. and 4	Savage Cove	George Gaulton, Sr. George Gaulton, Jr. James Gaulton John Hodge Matthew Coles John Frazee Robert Perham	W. and 8 W. and 5 W. and 5 W. and 2 W. and 7
1 9 4 3 8	Schooner or Brandy Island	William Ellenham Alfred Grinham Alfred Sims	W. and 7 2 W. and 2	Nameless Cove	James King James St. John John Dempster Joseph Dumas John Stapleton John Walsh Patrick Walsh Elijah Diamond Joshua Diamond Jos. Noseworthy Samuel Spence John Applen John Wells Wm. J. Wills John Smith George Spence Philip Lenerie	W. and 1 W. and 4 W. and 9 W. and 4 W. and 5 W. and 3 W. and 1 W. and 4 W. and 3 W. and 3 W. and 5 W. and 5 W. and 1 W. and 4 W. and 5 W. and 5 W. and 2
1 9 4 3 8	Cooks Harbour	Samuel Warren Charles Longman Theodore Case Isaac Masey William Pilgrim John Brewer John Ellis William Deckers George Pilgrim	W. and 4 W. and 5 W. and 2 1 W. and 3 W. W. and 5 2 W. and 5			
1 9 4 3 8	Cape Norman	Henry Lock	W.			
1 9 4 3 8	Boat Harbour					
1 9 4 3 8	Big Brook					
1 9 4 3 8	Eddies Cove					

List of Inhabitants

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.	Name of Place.
St. Pauls Bay	Elias Gifford		Lark Harbour
Brown Point	John Gilly Mr. Short	W. and 5 1	
Green Point	Josiah Paine Chas. Dodd	W. and 4 W. and 1	Petit Port or Little Harbour
Lobster Cove	Jesse Decker Robert Paine William Paine	W. and 2 W. and 5	
Rocky or Roche Har- bour	William Paine James Decker Manuel Decker William Young John Thomas Jonas Shears Joseph Pittman A. Ellesworth	W. and 8 W. and 1 W. W. and 2 W. W. and 6 W. and 6 W. and 2	
Here comes Bonne Bay			
	Widow Crocker George Crocker William Crocker Charles Crocker Luke Crocker James Weller Sweet Holloway	1 W. and 4 W. and 3 W. and 4 W. and 6 W.	
Here comes Bay of Islands			

of Inhabitants on the French Shore, Newfoundland.

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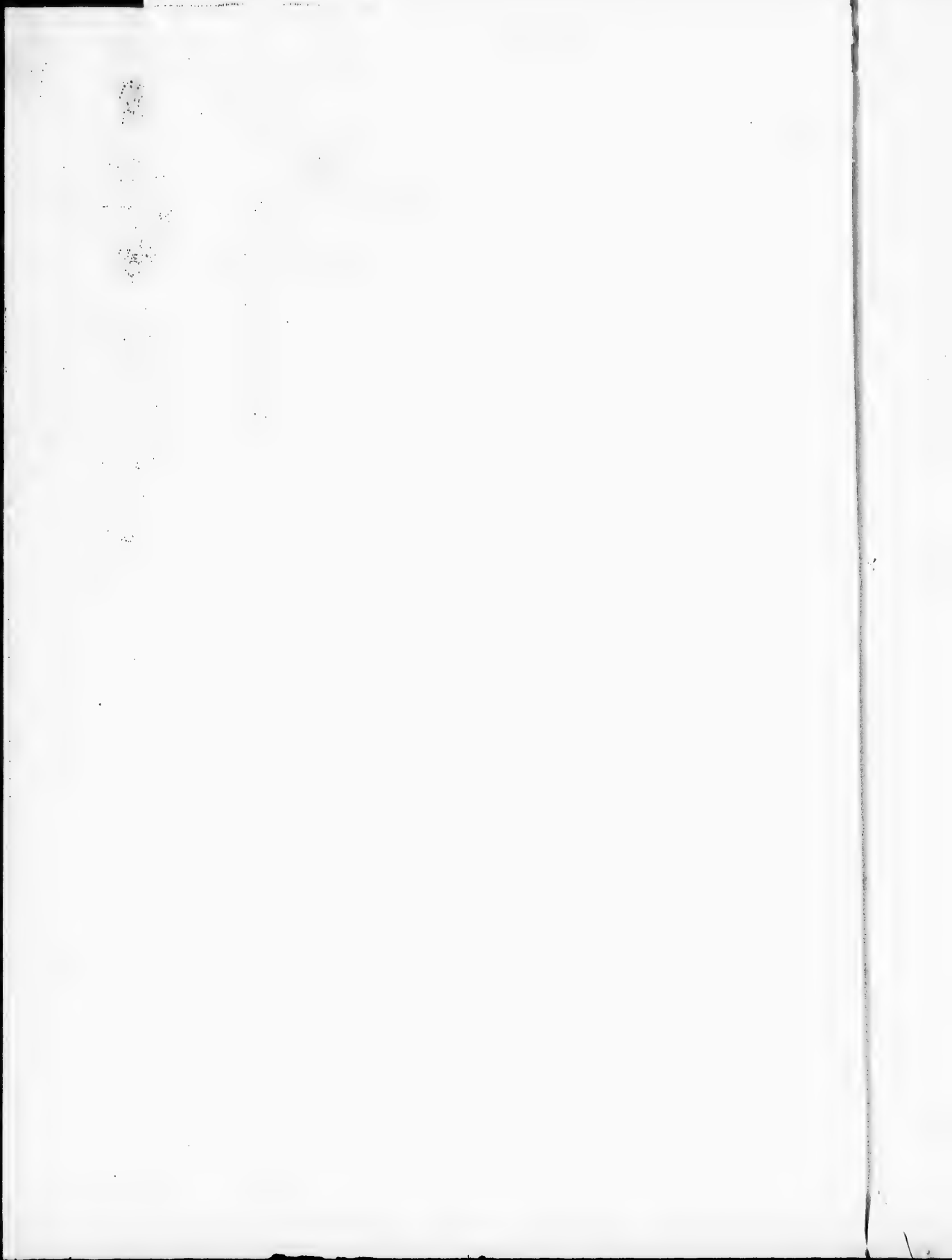
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Name of Place.	No. er.	Wife and No of Children.	
Bradore	Mr. Elij Tho Lou Joh ald ald	W. and 5 W. and 3 W. and 1 W. and 5 W. and 1	
Gulch Cove and Long Point	G. S Joh Ale Tho Wid	W. and 5 W. and 1 W. and 5 W. and 4 W. and 1 W. and 4 W. and 3	(Wife keeps School.)
Green Island Wood Island or Isle au Bois	ay		
Blanc Sablon Bay	Char John Thor Jame Leo Geor Octav	W. and 4 W. and 4 W. and 5	
L'anse St. Clair	Peter Josep Willia Jamet Jamet Samu Louis Thom		

in the Coast of Labrador, 1872.

Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.	
Cribb Lancecock Linn Ellian Mieson Buckle Mel Andrews Bell M. Davis Arnes	W. W. and 4 W. W. and 6 W. and 3 W. and 7 W. W. and 8 W. and 3 W.	Western St. Modeste (Black Bay)	John Snow John Abraham Edward Lowe Thomas McDonald Stephen McDonald Octave Corro	W. and 5 W. and 3 W. and 1 W. and 5 W. and 1	(Wife keeps School.)
Gurdie	W.	Ship Head and Pinware (Black Bay)	William Odell Henry Odell Luke Odell Mark Odell James Navy Thomas Elworthy Hugh Odell	W. and 5 W. and 1 W. and 5 W. and 4 W. and 1 W. and 4 W. and 3	
McDonald	W.				
Burke Linstead Ryland Arney Arber	W. and 3 W. and 1 W. and 6 W. and 4	Eastern St. Modeste (Black Bay)	George Lilly Joseph Lilly William Lilly Frederick Butt George Dorey		
Moore Marshall Dunot Lynn	W. W. and 4 W. and 4 W. and 2				
Buckle Buckle Buckle Buckle	W. W.	Carrolls Cove	John Lanergan Robert Marshall Edward Trachy	W. and 4 W. and 4 W. and 5	
Fowler Fowler Pike n Pike n Pike sher Pike Beales Odell Dinere	W. and 7 3 W. and 10 W. and 3 W. and 2 W. and 2 W. and 9 W. and 2 W. and 9	Red Bay	John Bailey Nathaniel Pike William Yetman		



Name of Place.	Wife and No of Children.	
Red Bay		<p>NOTE.—None of the families at Chateau and Henley Island are residents; they all return to Carbonear, Bay of Islands, and other places in the fall.</p>

ARLES G. F. KNOWLES,
Commander H. M. S. "Lapwing."

List of Inhabitants on the Coast

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on the Coast of Labrador, 1872.

Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.	
Philip Hunt James Hunt Michael Kennedy, Sr. Michael Kennedy Daniel Parsons Charles Parsons Edward Duggan John Duggan James Noel, Sr. Thomas Noel Charles Noel Daniel Noel John Noel William Hilyard	W. and 3 W. and 5 W. and 1 W. and 5 W. and 3 5 W. and 3 2 Sons, single W. and 3 W. and 3 W. and 2 W. and 5 W. and 4	Chateau Harbour (Temple Bay)	Francis Clarke Richard Brodericks William George John Clarke Moses Clarke Frederick Clarke John Clarke Joseph Brodericks Thomas George Johnathan George George Baggs Florence McCarthy John McCarthy Ambrose McCarthy Richard Massel Edward Penny Robert Joyce John Butt John Butt		NOTE.—None of the families at Chateau and Henley Island are residents; they all return to Carbonear, Bay of Islands, and other places in the fall.
John Moore Charles Moore Benjamin Taylor	W. and 3 W. and 4 W.				
Edward Bemister, Sr. Edward Bemister John Bemister Charles Stone, Sr. George Stone John Kennedy, Sr. William Kennedy Nathan Taylor Joseph Clark John Taylor George Taylor George White Thomas Baldwin Michael McCarthy James Rockets Francis Drake Charles Stone	1 W. and 3 W. and 4 W. and 6 W. and 5 2 W. and 1 W. and 1 W. and 3 W. and 3 W. and 2 W. W. and 2 W. and 3 W. and 1 W. and 1 W. and 5				

CHARLES G. F. KNOWLES,
Commander H. M. S. "Lapwing."

ewfoundland.

Name of Place.	Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.
	Island	John Caines Manuel Caines, Sr. Henry Hatchel Manuel Caines	W. and 8 W. and 2 W. and 9 W. and 2
	Flower Cove or French Island Harbour	John Mahar William Lavis Widow Eastman Francis Eastman Jean Marie Belliard Henry Plowman Alfred Rumbolt Wm. B. Eastman	W. and 7 W. and 3 3 3 W. and 4 W. and 1 W. and 3
	er,	David House Charles Paine James Chennix Joseph Clarke	W. and 1 W. and 5 W. and 4
		Levi House	2
French Island Brook	Harbor	James Biggins Widow House John Brophy — Guichard John Perry John Mahar — Smart	W. and 4 8 W. and 3 W. and 3 W. and 3 W. and 3
French Island		Widow Payne Samuel Payne	8 W. and 4
Bear Cove		Charles Benoit Charles Paine — Huelin Charles Vincent William Hutchins Walter Hutchins John Benoit John Paine	W. and 8 W. and 4 W. and 2 W. and 6 W. and 7 W. and 6 W. and 6 W. and 11
Anchor Point St. Barbes			

List of Inhabit

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.	Name of Place
Flower Cove or French Island Harbour	John Way	W. and 7	Ship Cove
	George Newcome	W. and 4	St. Barbes
	Thomas Larkins	W. and 3	
	John McCarthy	W. and 4	Black Duck Co
	John Thistle	W. and 5	
	John Carnell	W. and 4	
	Thomas Rose	W. and 4	
	Henry Whalen, Sr.	W. and 4	
	Henry Whalen, Jr.	W. and 9	Current Island
	John Whalen	W. and 8	
	Samuel Rose	W. and 4	
	Richard Norman	W. and 5	
	Levi Gallofren	W. and 3	Gooseberry Isl
	James Spence	W. and 3	Duck Island
	Patrick Patey	W. and 5	
	Joseph Patey	W. and 2	
French Island Brook	William Mahar	W. and 5	Bird Island
	James Doyle	W. and 3	
	John McCarthy	W. and 4	Seal Cove and Fish Island
	Andrew Gould	W. and 4	
	James Pearl		
	— Jill	W. and 1	Brig Bay
	Elijah Coles	W. and 5	
French Island	James Chambers	W. and 8	Bird Cove
	Abraham Chambers	W. and 4	
	Widow Chambers	7	Dog Peninsula
	Patrick Mahar	W. and 3	
	Joseph Woodward	W. and 4	
Bear Cove	John Gould	W. and 5	New Ferolle St. Margarets
	Alexander Gould	W. and 9	
Anchor Point St. Barbes	William Genge	W. and 8	Castors River
	Abraham Genge	W.	

t of Inhabitants on the French Shore, Newfoundland.

Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.	Name of Place.	Name of Settler.	Wife and No of Children.
Slip Cove St. Barbes	Thoms Genge	W. and 8	St. John Island	John Caines Manuel Caines, Sr. Henry Hatchel Manuel Caines	W. and 8 W. and 2 W. and 9 W. and 2
Black Duck Cove	William Drudge Widow Combs	W. and 4 2		John Mahar William Lavis Widow Eastman Francis Eastman Jean Marie Belliard Henry Plowman Alfred Rumbolt Wm. B. Eastman	W. and 7 W. and 3 3 3 W. and 4 W. and 1 W. and 3
Current Island	John Gibbons Joseph Williams Widow Toop William Langdon John Russell Michael Baines	W. and 10 W. 4 W. and 1 W. and 1 W. and 3	Port-aux-Choix		
Gooseberry Island	George Jackman	W. and 9	Ponds River, Mal Bay	David House Charles Paine James Chennix Joseph Clarke	W. and 1 W. and 5 W. and 4
Duck Island	Samuel Combs	W. and 7		Levi House	2
Bird Island	William Combs	W. and 7		James Biggins Widow House John Brophy — Guichard John Perry John Mahar — Smart	W. and 4 8 W. and 3 W. and 3 W. and 3 W. and 3
Seal Cove and Fish Island	John Pittman, Sr. Joseph Applern	W. and 5 W. and 4	Daniels Harbor		
Brig Bay	Louis Garro	W. and 14		Widow Payne Samuel Payne	8 W. and 4
Bird Cove	Michael Meany	W. and 4	Sandy Bay		
Dog Peninsula	John Kennedy	W. and 3		Charles Benoit Charles Paine — Huelin Charles Vincent William Hutchins Walter Hutchins John Benoit John Paine	W. and 8 W. and 4 W. and 2 W. and 6 W. and 7 W. and 6 W. and 6 W. and 11
New Ferolle Cove St. Margarets Bay	John Rumbolt, Sr. Malo Garro John Pittman Patrick Rumbolt Henry Hughes	W. and 8 W. and 1 W. and 5 W. and 4 W. and 5	Cow Head		
Castors River	Jesse Humber	W. and 6			